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RETAILERS EXCEED GASOLINE ADVANCE SET BY FUEL BOARD

Despite Specific Orders That
Recent Increase Should Not
Be More Than 1-2 Cent, Most
Made Advance One Cent

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—In spite of specific orders from the United States Fuel Administration that "in no instance shall the increase in the wholesale price of these (oil) products be permitted to cause an advance in the price to the consumer of more than 1/2 cent per gallon," gasoline retailers, with rare exception, have advanced the retail price a whole cent. The increase both wholesale and retail has been in effect practically since the announcement from Washington to the effect that the Fuel Administration would not oppose the advance, but the order for New England was not received in Boston until today, so as yet the local Fuel Administration has taken no action concerning any profiteering in direct violation of the government order.

The order as received from the Fuel Administration in Washington by James J. Storrow, Fuel Administrator for New England, today is as follows: "The National Petroleum War Service Committee has been advised today by the United States Fuel Administration that it will not object to an advance of one-half cent a gallon in the wholesale tank wagon market price of gasoline, naphtha and refined oil throughout the entire United States, effective Monday morning, July 22, 1918. The reason for this advance is the recent increase in railroad rates throughout the United States.

"In no instance shall the increase in the wholesale price of these products be permitted to cause an advance in the price to the consumer of more than one-half cent per gallon, and it is believed that in many cases the present retail margin of profit is ample to permit of the absorption by the retailers of this increase in cost of one-half cent per gallon without any advance in price to the consumer."

One independent dealer who advanced the price a whole cent said today that his concern did not have to raise the price to prosper but if there was no objection on the part of the government authorities the independents were willing enough to follow the others.

Generally the retailers said they put the price up a cent as a convenience to the public to avoid the half cent, there being no coin of that denomination even after attention was called to the fact that autists seldom if ever buy a single gallon and could very easily adapt themselves to an even number of gallons rather than an odd number.

City to Act

Boston Council Empowers Mayor to
Demand Coal

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Appeal direct to the Administration of the United States Government for an adequate supply of coal to furnish the poor of the City of Boston with fuel is to be made by Mayor Peters in case the State Fuel Administration fails to comply with the demand.

This action, however, was delayed and was taken by the members of the Boston City Council's committee on the necessities of life at a conference on Tuesday afternoon with Mayor Peters. Mayor Peters assured (Continued on page seven, column three)

WHITE STAR LINER JUSTICIA IS SUNK

LONDON, England (Monday)—The White Star liner Justicia has been sunk. The vessel carried a crew of between 600 and 700. Eleven members of the crew are lost.

The Justicia, says a Belfast dispatch, was sunk off the north Irish coast on Saturday morning last.

AN IRISH PORT (Monday)—(The Associated Press)—The White Star liner Justicia has been torpedoed and sunk. No passengers were lost and only 11 of the crew were killed.

Four hundred of the crew of the torpedoed liner have been landed here. They report that the liner was sunk after a 24-hour fight with submarines.

The Justicia was formerly the Dutch steamer Statendam, which was taken over by the British Government on the stocks at Belfast when she was nearing completion. She was a vessel of 32,234 tons gross.

Justicia Was Returning
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Justicia was returning to an American port after delivering a large contingent of United States troops. She had a troop-carrying capacity of between 7000 and 8000 men. In size she approached the Leviathan, formerly the Vaterland, now in the service of the United States Government, carrying troops to Europe.

The Justicia was designed as a modern passenger liner for the trade between New York and Rotterdam. After she was completed at Belfast, she was taken over by the British Admiralty and later she was loaned to the White Star Line.

The Justicia was the second largest ship sunk in this war. The Britannic, a White Star liner of 45,000 gross tons, was sunk in the Aegean Sea in November, 1916. The Lusitania was about 32,000 tons. Officials of the Holland-American Line, for which the Justicia was built, and to which she would have reverted after the war, said today she was valued at \$10,000,000, and was built to be one of the finest passenger ships in trans-Atlantic service. She was supposed to be as nearly unsinkable as modern ship construction would make her.

GERMANY SUGGESTS PEACE CONFERENCE

Proposals Made Through Spain,
Says Socialist Paper of Berlin
—Wants No Annexations Nor
Indemnities in West

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Germany has made suggestions for a peace conference to the Spanish Government, says the Socialist paper, Vorwärts, of Berlin.

The suggestions are:
First, Germany wants no annexations or indemnities in the West.

Second, the peace treaties with Russia and Rumania may not be questioned.

Third, the policy of self-determination of peoples has not been discussed but may be settled at the peace conference where the future of Belgium also is to be settled.

Fourth, the Balkan question is to be settled around the conference table.

Fifth, the freedom of the seas, the dismantling of Gibraltar and the Suez Canal and the right for Germany to use coaling stations.

Sixth, the colonial question is to be settled on the basis of the status quo.

The Vorwärts considers this a very reasonable peace program.

DEFÉATIST PLANS REVEALED IN TRIAL

French People Surprised at the
Extent of Pro-German Activities
as Exposed in Evidence at
Malvy Trial in Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—As the Malvy trial proceeds before the Senate sitting as High Court, it appears more and more that the feature of this conglomerate mass of statement and denial concerning defeatist machinations in many parts of the interior since the beginning of the war was a tendency toward the development of what is plainly called Bolshevism. This was of such formidable character, and the possibilities of serious rising are now represented as having been so considerable, that the exact delineation of M. Malvy's attitude became a matter of importance.

Former ministers have already testified in his favor, suggesting possible weakness, but nothing more; but the tendency of the police and official evidence now being produced is beyond this suggestion. M. Moreau, witnesses most recently heard—M. Moreau, attached to the Ministry of the Interior, and Controller of the Investigation Bureau, and M. Hyard, chief of the Second Bureau of the Ministry—were strong in this matter, the former declaring that M. Malvy or the Ministry had frequently canceled instructions issued by the Sûreté Générale, and it was due to his attitude that searches could not be carried through at establishments where pacifist literature was printed for the purpose of being circulated among the army.

A pamphlet by Romain Rolland would have been stopped but for his intervention. M. Moreau seriously warned M. Malvy about the danger of M. Almeyra, but, for all that, he was often at the ministry.

M. Malvy's action, he declared, was continually against national interests, and, but for him, the police would have acted effectively with regard to such men as Sebastian Faure, Almeyra and Trotzky. Syndicalist Socialists, Merheim and Bourdillon, determined to secure permission, if possible, to go to Zimmerwald to confer with German Socialists and M. Moreau was against this idea and would have stopped it, but the Ministry, presumably under M. Malvy's influence, refused to prevent their going.

M. Myard, in the course of his evidence said that Russian revolutionaries received passport promiscuously and with very little inquiry. M. Malvy had stated that the demands in all these cases were made through the Russian Ambassador, Izvolsky, but the latter said that was untrue. The Ambassador in question has written to the court offering to put in certain documents if desired. Mr. Caillaux and others, whose names have been mentioned in the course of the proceedings have also requested that they should be heard.

In spite of all that has been known, so little of which has ever been printed concerning the attempts to create disaffection among the army and in the country generally, and the extent to which they succeeded, the picture that is being painted in court by the slow cumulation of innumerable small facts of a France in which an upheaval became a distinct possibility, has caused some astonishment. Sinister figures, seeming to lurk behind the Ministry of the Interior constantly, were M. Sebastian Faure and M. Vandamme, otherwise known as Mauricius.

M. Malvy urges that his own attitude to these people was always that of conciliation and restraint, but M. Faure, after some cessation of his activities, seems to have begun again. He published a tract called La Trêve des Peuples, in which suspension of hostilities on Aug. 1, 1915, was proposed. He organized a meeting at La Maison des Syndicats, which was attended by 800 people, with the women element strong, at which he gave the most somber picture of the situation, and declared that war had been arranged and begun by leaders in belligerent countries, and he severely blamed the press and governments, which for so long had deceived public opinion. He declared that if a levée en masse were demanded, he would refuse to obey.

This kind of thing, repeated innumerable times, was one aspect. For another, there were the activities of Vandamme, or Mauricius, who was the right-hand man of Faure and helped him to conduct the defeatist journal Ce Qu'il Faut Dire; Vandamme was organizing meetings everywhere and spreading German theses upon the origin of the war. He said it was capitalism which had provoked the catastrophe, and jealousy of England, who was uneasy about her power in view of the growing strength of Germany. The Kaiser had only determined to fight in order to safeguard the legitimate interests of his people. Vandamme wished to destroy in the minds of those who listened to him the idea that France defended the just cause of her independence and liberty and he printed his views in the Gazette des Ardennes. He made always special appeal to women with the object of influencing their husbands, who were soldiers. This is the root of the defeatist propaganda, which M. Malvy is declared to have at least condoned. Its tentacles were spread in every direction. Former ministers have been light in their criticisms, but people and government officials seem more inclined to condemn severely.

INDIGNATION OVER FAREWELL SALUTE

Rear Admiral Wood to Inform
Washington of Misguided Pa-
triotism When Transport Sailed

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Declaring that the blowing of whistles and sirens from boats in the harbor, announcing the sailing of army transports, must cease, Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commander of the first naval district, will make official report of this action to Washington, appealing to the Navy and Treasury departments to take steps to prevent a recurrence of the affair.

In a statement given out in his office this morning, Rear Admiral Wood said that such an outburst on the part of boat captains, railway engineers, and others who joined in the tumult this forenoon along the water front was an outrage and that he was at a loss to account for such action upon the part of any sane and patriotic citizen.

"With an enemy submarine only a few miles off our New England coast, and evidently lying in wait for its transport prey, no more direct assistance could be given the enemy than such a noisy outburst as took place this morning," he said.

"I regard such a movement upon the part of all participating as of direct assistance to the enemy we are endeavoring to subdue, announcing to them in no unmistakable manner the very time our transport ships are leaving port. We could help their cause in no better way than by directly heralding to the whole world news that one of our ships is starting on its mission across the seas. If I knew of any law which could reach such gross offenders I would see that it was carried out to the limit."

"Here we have been taking every precaution within our knowledge and power to keep dark the movements of troops and the sailing of transports, and thoughtless people proclaim these secrets to the world."

Not only many boats in the harbor participated in the clamor with whistles, bells, and sirens, but railway trains along the waterfront, and factory whistles in the vicinity. The noise lasted for fully 15 minutes, and occasioned considerable speculation throughout the city, many people believing that the enemy submarine had been captured.

Mayor Peters, the police, and harbor officials were in communication with Rear Admiral Wood concerning the outburst, and all were agreed that such outbreaks must not be repeated.

LOAN RAISING BY LOTTERY CRITICIZED

Moderator-General of Australia
Denounces the Government's
Sanction of Gambling for Re-
lief Work and War Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian Bureau

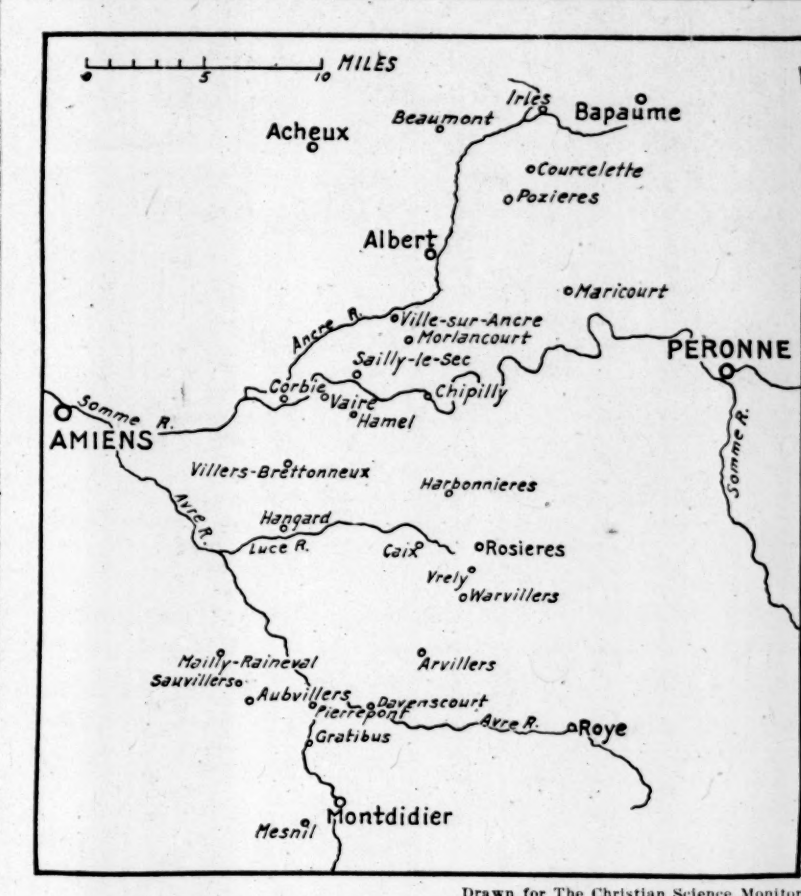
MELBOURNE, Victoria—While gambling in the name of patriotism has been carried on over a large part of Australia through the war fund and Red Cross carnivals, and of lotteries for the War Loan, the public conscience is awakening.

"I would like to hear the federal government say to the churches that this is the greatest call in history, a call to defeat the enemy of civilization, of liberty, and of the kingdom of God upon earth," said the Right Rev. Professor MacIntyre, moderator-general of the Presbyterian General Assembly of Australia, in the course of an address to the Victorian Presbyterian Assembly. "I would like to hear the government call upon the churches to keep before the people the ideal that this is a holy war. But will the government dare to do that in the light of some of its own acts? The government is bringing down the moral tone of the community. After calling on the people to pour their shekels into the War Loan, the federal government brought in the miserable, degrading, contemptible method of lotteries. I am not going to indulge in a tirade against the government in its hard task, but will appeal to it to say that the thing is wrong and to stop it. Then they will be encouraged to keep the moral aspect before the people, and to carry on to the end that is not yet in sight. The church can help the nation by keeping before it the fact that a mere compromise peace is only a truce for another war."

Waiting on the Caulfield Municipal Council a deputaition representing the Caulfield Welfare Association strongly condemned present methods of raising money for patriotic funds. The deputaition urged that the necessary funds be obtained by taxation. Dr. R. E. Weigall, president of the association, said that gambling was being encouraged among boys, girls and young children, and the scene at the recent conflict battle at night was an absolute disgrace.

Consideration of the whole question was deferred by the Caulfield Council after the following motion had been moved:

"That this Council proposes to the Commonwealth Ministry the introduction of a system of taxation to replace the present methods of raising money for patriotic funds, thereby causing the whole community to contribute."



Where the French pushed the Germans back
North of Montdidier General Foch's troops, in a local operation, have captured
Mailly-Raineval, Sauvillers and Aubvillers

MORE OPINIONS ON ANGELUS PROJECT

Statement Made That United
States Senate Cannot Have
Realized the Danger of the
Plan in Passing the Resolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—When asked for his opinion upon the Angelus resolution recently passed by the Senate and at present reposing in the House Military Committee, the Hon. Francis B. Latady, Worshipful Master of King Solomon Lodge, No. 460, A. F. & A. M. of Birmingham, Ala., although he refused officially to give an interview as a Mason, holding that it would be improper under Masonic usage, unhesitatingly expressed his feelings and attitude as a plain American citizen. Mr. Latady said:

"In my opinion the United States House of Representatives will make a serious mistake should it concur in the Roman Catholic daily ritual known as the Angelus as a daily duty for Americans. I feel sure that the true danger of this act was not properly brought before the Senate.

"There is no good reason to doubt that the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Italy had a very considerable part in bringing on the Great War, and it is well known to all that the only conspicuously disloyal portion of the allied population are the people of the Romanist parts of Ireland and Canada. In both these countries it is well known that the Roman organization as such, resists conscription, even going so far as to administer an oath to Romanist communicants binding them to resist their government."

"I pass over the inadvisability of adopting the ritual of an organization which has for nearly 2000 years been in all its words and acts the chief opponent of the ideals for whose realization we are fighting. The only point which should need special emphasis at this time is the fact that no good reason exists for our going out of our way to stroke the furry back of this creature, which has always carried armor under that fur.

"I would not to the slightest extent oppose anything which will be of benefit in winning our hard fight, but in this part of the country at least, an order to observe a Roman Catholic ritual prayer would simply neutralize a vast deal of the wonderful work done by the Committee on Public Information, the four-minute men, and the allied armies which have caused the city of Birmingham greatly to exceed all requirements in bond subscription, Red Cross work, and Y. M. C. A. subscriptions."

Dr. J. H. Phillips, thirty-third degree Mason and superintendent of the public schools of Birmingham, declined to give any statement as superintendent of schools, but set forth his personal opinion as follows:

"It is hard to realize that the so-called 'Angelus Resolution' could be seriously considered by the Congress of the United States. To request all the people of the United States to pray for victory may in itself be a debatable question, but to ask all the people, a large majority of whom are Protestants, to recite a distinctly (Roman) Catholic prayer smacks of sectarian arrogance so superlatively autocratic that even the German Kaiser is outdone. To inject such a discordant element at this time is most unfortunate. It is needless to say that the American people of all sects, including sensible and patriotic (Roman) Catholics, will bitterly resent such an intrusion and unite in a most universal chorus of protest."

Albert Leslie Reese, secretary of the Scottish Rites Bodies Masonic Temple, Birmingham, declared that

GERMANS ARE NOW BOTH IN RETREAT AND IN DIFFICULTIES

Question Is Whether Their Wings
and Rear Can Hold Out Long
Enough to Allow the Forces in
the Salient to Slip Through

War summary specially written for The
Christian Science Monitor

The Germans are not only in retreat, they are in difficulties. Of that there is not the slightest question. Indeed the only question now is whether their wings and rear can hold long enough to allow the troops in the salient to slip through. They have lost possession of all their railways, and the roads are subjected to constant bombing from the allied airplanes. Yesterday, explosives by the ton were dropped on their convoys and on the stations. For the moment they have been saved by the extremely rough nature of the ground, a series of wooded valleys and difficult hills. But this also makes the difficulties of the escape far greater. General Foch is not for the moment troubling about Soissons, the possession of which would give him an unnecessarily exposed flank. What he is doing is pressing the Germans on both legs of the salient and along the flattened apex, which is becoming flatter every day. The point of interest, therefore, as has been said, is whether von Ludendorff's flanks and rear can hold while he extricates his troops by a prolonged rearguard action from the salient.

Yesterday the French were in Oulchy-le-Château on the Soissons-Château Thierry road, whilst the Americans were further north at Vierz on the same road. Both were striving to reach Fère-en-Tardenois and Ville-en-Tardenois, which lie on the crossroad which links up Rheims with the Soissons-Château Thierry road. Both these places are German depots, and it is reported that both they and Fismes have been fired by the Germans in their retreat, though it is equally likely that they have been set on fire by the bombs of the allied aviators.

This Fismes is another great supply station, further north, which the British and Italians are striving, under great difficulties, to reach. The presence of the British here is not without its significance. When General Foch launched his first attack he was uncertain not only of its success, but of the manner in which the Germans might counter it. For a corresponding number of English reserves to be thrown into the battle of the Marne. These reserves arrived even more quickly than Prince Rupprecht's, and whilst Prince Rupprecht's troops were debouching behind Soissons, the British troops had reinforced the Italians at Rheims, and were already in action under General Gouraud.

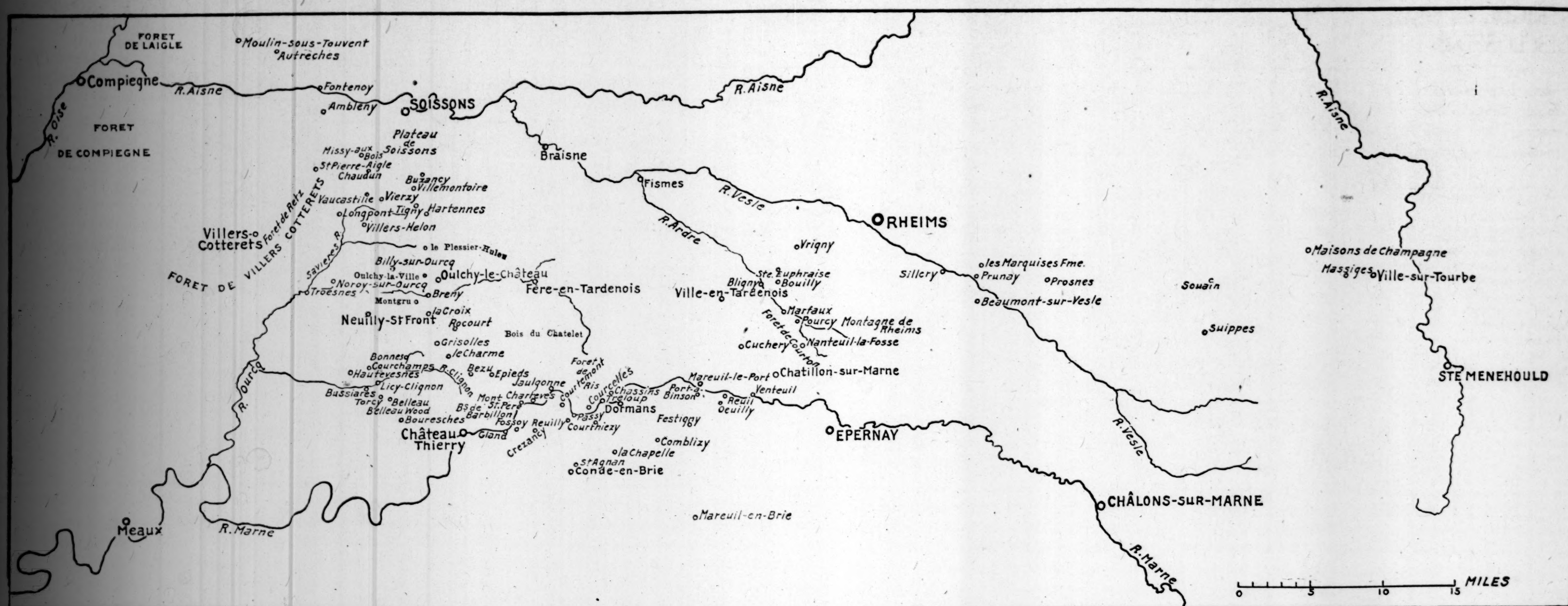
It is quite useless speculating about the losses which the Germans have sustained. They must have been enormous, in the very nature of things, but the more reticence there is, in the forming of these estimates, the less chance will there be of falling into the mistake of the ridiculous 100,000 prisoners in a day, to which the readers of the press were recently treated. One thing, however, prisoners who have been taken agree upon, and that is that the interruption of the lines of supplies would of itself have been enough to have forced the German retreat. General Foch had, however, no intention of allowing the Germans to escape in that way. The intention of his tactics was to catch them in the full tide of their success, and hurl them back once more when they thought themselves within striking distance of Paris. In this he has been entirely successful. The line of the Marne, which the Germans held in strength at the end of last week, is today perfectly clear, General Pershing's men having crossed unopposed as far east as Port-a-Binson, and the only reason that it is not clear for much further distance is the fact that the Germans are battling everywhere in the hills to hold back the avalanche while General von Boehm's battalions make good their escape. This is what the official German communiqué calls a "complete German success."

Further north, some 14 miles, as the crow flies, southeast of Amiens, and six miles northwest of Montdidier, Foch struck a sudden blow on a front of three miles from Mailly-Raineval to Aubvillers, two villages some three miles from the western bank of the Avre, which here runs nearly due north and south. The operation was completely successful. The three villages of Mailly-Raineval, Sauvillers, and Aubvillers, which lie in a straight line, were entered and held, whilst 1500 prisoners, including 30 officers,

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Soisson-Rheims Salient Narrowed

Continuing their offensive on both sides of the Ourcq the allied forces have driven the Germans back north of the river, recaptured and gone beyond le Plessier-Huleu, reached the western outskirts of Oulchy-la-Ville and recaptured the village of Montgru; south of the river they have carried their line more than a kilometer to the east, retaking the village of Recourt as well as the greater part of Châtelet wood

were taken. The operation was a purely local one for the rectification of the front, but the success of it shows that German discipline and morale is shaky in more places than one.

As the great battle goes on, the watchers are beginning to wonder whether Foch intends it to develop into something greater than the mere obliteration of the Soissons-Rheims salient. It is, however, quite useless speculating on such a subject. It may be taken as tolerably certain that the Commander-in-Chief does not himself know. A battle, like the second battle of the Marne, depends for its consequences upon its development, and almost anything is possible.

The French Attack

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Mid-day reports from France state that the French have launched another counter-offensive this morning, northwest of Montdidier. Aubervilliers, Sauvillers, Montessal and the crests of Mailly Rainval have already been captured. This represents a mile advance on about a four-mile front, which is considered good up to the time of the dispatch of the report.

There is no indication of the extent of the front on which the attack has been launched, but it is believed it may be wider than the four miles mentioned. Americans have captured Jaulgonne on the Marne front with 300 prisoners.
Tuesday night—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau is in a position to state that the French attack northwest of Montdidier is of a local nature and is not expected to develop on a large scale. The opening phases were very successful, as the troops advanced at 7:45 after about one hour's artillery preparation, and the three villages mentioned in the communiqué were taken within the first quarter of an hour. The rapidity with which these objectives were achieved is considered to indicate the use of tanks.

On the Soissons-Marne front there has been much further to and fro fighting, particularly from the Ourcq to the Marne, Recourt, Armentières, Le Châtelet and Hémilly are now definitely reported in allied possession, and there is also the impression that Oulchy-le-Château has been captured.
Later reports state the French were attacking this morning in the north, south of Soissons, and progress was reported, but details are lacking. Bazancay is believed to be in American hands.

The opinion is held that there is no reason, at present, why the Germans may not be able to maintain their present positions as now constituted, though there is a strongly prevalent impression that a more general retirement to the Vesle River or the Aisne is imminent. The burning of villages and stores is not, however, of character, as yet, that would indicate a definite intention to retire. Much depends upon whether General Foch deems it the right moment to exert sufficient pressure, and thus use his reserves to force a complete German retreat. It is believed that the German High Command would prefer to take a heavy risk of hanging on, to the alternative of confessing defeat to the people at home which a retirement to the Vesle or Aisne would entail.

The French have crossed the Marne to the North Bank at Port a Binson, Treloup and Rozay. Their foothold, however, at these points is still somewhat precarious, particularly so at Port a Binson, where heavy German counter-attacks are developing from the north.

Moderate estimates put the number of German divisions involved from Soissons to the Champagne, since July 15, at 60 divisions. There have been 54 definitely identified.

French Aerial Report

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The text of yesterday's official statement reads:
"On July 22 the work of our aerial

forces continued along the whole battle front very actively. Franco-British squadrons fought numerous combats, which cost the enemy heavy losses. Thirty-seven German airplanes were brought down or put out of action and four captive balloons were set afire.

"Bombing operations were continued in the same methodical way as on preceding days and with as good

throwing themselves down as soon as the German artillery commenced. When the firing continued they retired rapidly so that at times their attack became a hurried flight.

"On many occasions the German infantry stood up in their trenches, and while standing there received the Americans with salvos of rifle-fire.

"In the attack on July 21, American battalions of the second division,

(Havas Agency)—Austrian preparations for an offensive in Albania have been hattered by the drive of the French and Italian troops during the past fortnight, according to the correspondent of le Petit Parisien, on the Albanian front. Enemy munition depots, stores of food and war matériel have been destroyed or captured. The Franco-Italian lines have been straightened out at certain points over

tion on the southern bank of the Marne.
Herr Hegeler, of the Berliner Tageblatt, explains that the capture of the heights on the southern bank of the Marne was essential to provide for a flank protection for the troops advancing further eastward on the north bank. When this task was accomplished and it became necessary to meet the enemy offensive, he says,



Soissons

Important railway junction on the Aisne, menaced by the recent success of the allied forces

results. Enemy concentration points, bivouacs, communication links were bombed with 29 tons of projectiles. British bombing planes dropped 4½ tons of explosives on aviation grounds and stations in the rear.

"On the night of July 22-23 an expedition against the railroad station at Maison Bleue attained its object. Thirteen hundred kilos of projectiles were dropped on buildings and standing trains in this station. A great fire broke out, followed by violent explosions.

"American fighting and observation planes, with impetuosity and bravery consistent with the troops of the United States, cooperated in previous raids and took part in the successes won by our aerial forces."

German Version of Fighting

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Telegraphing from the Aisne-Marne battlefield under date of Tuesday evening the correspondent of the Wolff Bureau, the semi-official German news agency, says:
"Continuing their attack between the Aisne and the Marne the French for the first time employed American cannon fodder in comparatively large numbers as an addition to their Senegalese auxiliaries.

"Dense masses of blacks and Americans were hurled against the German lines. They paid for it in some tens of thousands of killed Negroes and Americans. In some places they advanced to attack 16 waves deep. One wave after the other broke down in the German artillery and machine-gun fire.

"Next day they renewed their assault seven times with gradually lessening force.

"On the third day the American infantry began to halt at the first rush,

advancing through the ravine of Visloneux, were caught in the fire of German machine guns, which covered the ravine from the sugar works at Noyant. They immediately turned about and fled.
"American casualties on July 19 and July 20, especially officers, were exceptionally severe. Prisoners say some regiments were annihilated."

Air Raid on Offenburg Station

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The official statement on aerial operations issued by the Air Ministry tonight, says:

"In a raid carried out on the afternoon of the 22d instant, the main station of Offenburg (Baden) was hit, and bursts were seen on the sidings. One hostile machine was destroyed. All our machines returned.

"On the night of July 22-23, repeated attacks, attended with good results, were carried out against the enemy's airdromes. Fires and explosions were observed. Other targets were engaged with bombs and machine gun fire."

"Guarantee of Victory"

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has sent his heartfelt felicitations to President Poincaré over the victory along the Marne. In answering the King's message, President Poincaré points out that it is a double victory, in that it has checked the enemy and given the Allies a chance to return to the offensive. In closing he said:

"This counter-offensive is for all the Allies a new guarantee of definite victory."

Austrian Plans Upset

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—

a front of 20 miles and their light columns continue to advance along the banks of the Devol River.

Mayor of Bordeaux's Plan

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—(Havas Agency)—The Mayor of Bordeaux has proposed to the Municipal Council a plan for a permanent memorial of Americans aiding the war. He suggests that a replica of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty be erected in the estuary of the Gironde River.

Tribunal for Officers' Cases

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Drastic punishment will be visited upon officers of the rank of general for negligence and non-compliance with orders under a new bill which was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. The bill, as published, provides that any general commanding a force in the presence of the enemy who, by negligence, non-compliance with regulations or disobedience of orders, fails to accomplish a task assigned to him, or who loses or jeopardizes troops entrusted to him or those he is charged to support, or who loses a position he is ordered to defend, may be punished by dismissal from the army and imprisonment from two to five years, if the fault is inexcusable. A reduction in rank is also provided.

Accused generals have the right to appeal their cases to the Court of Cassation.
Germans Explain Retreat
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—German war correspondents are still sending to their newspapers voluminous explanations of the evacua-

tion on the southern bank of the Marne.

Herr Hegeler and Kayser of the Berlin Zeitung am Mittag, and also Rosner of the Lokal Anzeiger, have their own versions of how, undisturbed by the enemy, the Germans withdrew and blew up their pontoons and captured French guns which it was impossible to take across the river. They also tell of how the French gassed and bombarded already evacuated positions, and how in their subsequent progress toward the Marne, the French were attacked from the northern bank and also from battle-

planes.
Baron von der Osten, in the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung, says, "The latest German offensive has come to a standstill, but only temporarily, and it reached its main objective." He argues that time works in favor of the Germans, and that the main strategic position is unchanged, for "von Hindenburg has other irons in the fire."

General March's Statement

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The advance of the allied and American forces around the Aisne-Marne salient has been practically steady for the last two days, General March, chief of staff, said today, despite the fact that 15 fresh divisions of German troops have been thrown into the fighting at

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STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that have voted in favor, 13.
Number that have voted against, 1.
Number that have yet to vote, 34.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 23.
States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.
ARIZONA—May 24.
GEORGIA—June 26.
State that has refused to ratify (this decision may be rescinded at any time before Dec. 18, 1924):
LOUISIANA—May 23.

MARKED IMPROVEMENT SEEN

In reply to an inquiry by Supt. E. S. Shumaker, of the Anti-Saloon League of Indiana, as to the effect of the new prohibition law in that State, J. E. Nichols, superintendent of the Acme-Evans Company, Indianapolis, writes: "We can see a very marked improvement in men employed in our plant. We have little trouble with men laying off after pay day. We have lost no men that we know of on account of prohibition. We only hope Indiana will continue to be a dry State and finally all trace of saloons and liquor will be no more."

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WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

INTRIGUE IN SPAIN DISCLOSED IN PRESS

Opinions Expressed That Public Inquiry Into German Spy Operations May Lead to Very Serious Complications

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of July 23.

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The country is in a state of quickening apprehension, for the presentment that, once embarked on any scheme, however modest, for investigating the system of German espionage in Spain, there can be no more hesitation and no retreat, and that this huge, ugly and dangerous business must thus be probed right down with consequences which at this moment it is not desired to contemplate, is being amply justified. The settled policy of Spain so far, especially under the Dato and Garcia Prieto governments, has been to take all German offenses against the State and its citizens with meekness and without real and forcible complaint, and so far as possible, to pretend to be unaware of their having been committed. Almost every day some new outrage against international good faith is discovered, and also daily it is perceived that German corruption among Spaniards is fast on the increase.

There must be an end to these things if the government in full seriousness and sincerity goes forward to open inquiry, as apparently it is doing. Feelings as to the new proceedings are somewhat mixed. Everybody except the pro-Germans—who, hardly knowing what to say, say nothing—is agreed that Spain now—at the bidding of a foreign power—is doing the right thing, but there is a certain trepidation about it. It is perceived above all things how closely is the parallel, as to relations with Germany, between the United States and Spain, continuing. America, it is urged, was very patient and self-sacrificing—though less so than Spain—but at last had to declare itself against the German Ambassador and his agents, and war quickly followed. The case in Spain has become grave in the extreme. There is hardly a spot on the coast that is not well covered by the German spy system, and the cases of Lieutenant Regalado at Palamos and the police commissioner, Bravo Portillo, are but odd samples of what is without doubt a fast-increasing state of corruption in Spain which seriously menaces the safety of the State. That, it may be said, is well recognized by all parties.

Just lately, as a curious specimen of the ramifications of the German espionage system, it has been established that a priest of Coruña is operating in the interests of the Germans, and it is to be feared that many of the clergy, especially in those northwestern parts of Spain, where the enterprises of the U-boats are most extensive and effective, have little cause to be regarded with confidence by real patriots. The priest in question combines his clerical office with that of the managership of a newspaper of some local consequence, the Ideal Gallego. At his house a private wireless station has been discovered, this being against the law. Another priest is implicated in the affair, and the first suspicions were created by the circumstance that the Ideal Gallego published some war news which no other paper in Spain has been able to procure. It was supplied by the German authorities. At the beginning of the new series of revelations, the authorities, according to their custom, sought by means of the censorship to repress as much as possible the details of the affairs and all comments upon them, but they began to see that it is no longer possible, and a full flood of expression of astonishment and indignation is being let loose.

Thus El Sol, which by its vigor, enterprise, transparent honesty and real patriotism is setting up a new standard and a new spirit in Spain, is just out with a strong leader of two columns headed "Espionage in Spain." The Great Headquarters of the Spies, the reference being to Barcelona, and things are plainly stated in this article which about a year ago under the Dato régime would instantly have deprived the editor of his freedom. "After a mere glance upon the spectacle that is offered by Barcelona," the article concludes, "the situation in Spain, viewed from that great general barracks of German spies, may be summarized in a few words: We have reached a point where we allow ourselves to be surrounded and dominated by a well-organized army of spies, and to a degree of humiliation have been brought that some countries drag forth the very police of Spain to assist them. A splendid part to play, a fine situation, a magnificent display of courage and of honor! Spain could not fall lower. Let us tell ourselves now whether we are or are not a people wholly controlled by the foreigner."

Meantime the case of the police commissioner of Barcelona, which is being inquired into by Señor Echevarri, the special magistrate appointed for the purpose, increases in wonder and intensity. The lead which was given by the labor newspaper, the Solidaridad Obrera, in the disclosures as to this official's collusion with the Germans, assisting even in the torpedoing of Spanish vessels, particularly the Joaquín Mumbra, has been followed by others, and most of them now, with threats hurled at them from governmental and German quarters, are hot upon the scent of German spies and Spanish accomplices. Con-

servative circles in Madrid stand aghast at the happenings in Catalonia, and, for all the fearful consequences that may ensue and the tremendous interest taken in the affair, La Epoca cannot bring itself to print more than a few short paragraphs about the proceedings, giving at the same time two or three times as much space to an appeal for a testimonial and money subscription for Señor Dato, the Foreign Minister, as a counterblast to the attacks recently made upon him by the Left in the Chamber.

But whatever the Conservative and Germanophile newspapers care to do in the matter, the whole affair is now entering the Cortes, and the Germans look upon that as very ominous. Although they are only a little party of six, the Socialists by their vigor and aggressiveness have done much to dominate this session since four of them were released from the Cartagena prison, and they have attracted to their firm and enthusiastic support, many of the advanced but non-Socialist elements of the Left. A change is coming over the general atmosphere of the Chamber. Till not long ago it was the rule, expressed and definite, that for the national safety there must be no discussions in the Chamber of any matter of foreign policy, or anything affecting a foreign power which might in the slightest way tend to disturb the relations of Spain with other states. That rule has now gone overboard. Marcelino Domingo, the fearless Republican deputy for Barcelona, has launched the spying affair in the Chamber, and amid natural opposition. He rose in his place to demand of the government the immediate dismissal of the police commissioner, Bravo Portillo, who had placed himself in the pay of an ambassador and furnished him with the names of spies before they left their posts, thus facilitating their torpedoing. Even the Count de Romanones, Minister of Justice, who is known as the best pro-Ally member of the Cabinet, felt that Domingo was taking a dangerous course; and in alarm he rose to protest that such things ought never to be said in the Chamber until they were proved. But Domingo was not to be cowed by the Cabinet. He cried out that the whole population and the entire press of Barcelona knew all about it, and again he demanded the dismissal of Portillo. He was answered that the affair was in the hands of a special investigator. But this would not do for the Republican deputy. Once again he exclaimed that he demanded the dismissal of the false police official, because he had no confidence in such justice as might be done by the Barcelona inquiry. The Minister of Justice assured him that justice would indeed be done.

Although by the mass of people it was not properly appreciated that Bravo Portillo was engaged in any anti-patriotic machinations until the recent revelations were made, it is now being generally asserted in many quarters that not only was it known but that warnings, phrased as carefully as was necessary, were printed in various newspapers from time to time, and that the government must inevitably have been aware of the grave suspicions attaching to this man. For example, La Lucha de Barcelona, a newspaper of which Marcelino Domingo is nominal editor, asserts that, for some time past, it had condemned this Portillo, and was almost alone in doing so. Señor Pedro Corominas first, and then Señor Macia, had repeated in Parliament the journal's accusations. The Association of the Press had unanimously formulated a protest against this official, but, in spite of the accusations in the press, meetings of protest and the charges made in Parliament, Bravo Portillo, after a short transference to Madrid, doubtless as a matter of expediency, returned to Barcelona, where he continued to do his work, and settled down again to committing every form of misdeed, so says La Lucha. By the way, in connection with something else stated in this newspaper with regard to the Portillo case, the representatives of the captain of the general staff, Señor Loygorri, have called upon Señor Domingo and asked him for an explanation, as it was considered that the statements made were injurious to the staff and the army. Señor Domingo, as the editor of the paper, said he accepted responsibility, but as a man of fact, was not aware of the intended publication of the article in question nor who had written it, and would make inquiries.

Another important newspaper, La Publicidad, is entering into the campaign in full vigor, and after being once suspended by the authorities is challenging further conflicts. At the outset it paid homage to its content-charges made against Bravo Portillo, and announced its intention of proceeding on the same track to the best of its ability. It said that if the charges against Portillo were well founded it was necessary to proceed energetically against this police inspector who was scandalously giving his services to a nation which, by its submarine war, was severely injuring the navigation and commerce of Spain, and was threatening the lives and interests of Spaniards. It goes on: "In all the scandalous affairs of German espionage—secret information about the navigation of our ships—offenses against us, popular agitations—there has been mixed up the name of Bravo Portillo. And it is scandalous in the extreme that a foreign nation should utilize the services of a Spanish official to prepare injuries against Spain. It is to be supposed that the case of the vessel, the Joaquín Mumbra, is not unique, and that the letters that the Solidaridad Obrera publishes have fallen into its hands by accident, as might any of those relating to many other torpedoed ships that sailed from the port of Barcelona. As there have been victims—and it is for the victims we are principally speaking—we suppose that neither the superior chief of police nor the Civil Government wish to be considered accomplices of such crimes. If it is necessary we shall amplify the information that has been initiated by our contemporary."

INDIAN PROVINCES DECLARE LOYALTY

Delhi Assembly Followed by Provincial Meetings, Where Appeal for 500,000 Recruits Is Very Favorably Received

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—Not the least interesting and important result of the Delhi conference, called by the Viceroy of India, in response to the appeal of David Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, has been the enthusiasm which has been manifested all over the provinces in India. Bengal set the example in convoking a provincial conference immediately after the assembly at Delhi, in order that no time might be lost in this province in following up the lead of the central Government.

Lord Ronaldshay, Governor of Bengal, presided, and in the course of an admirable appeal for the closing of all controversy for the remainder of the war, said: "I do not think you ever sufficiently realized what the moral effect upon the people of the German Empire, shall I say upon the government of the German Empire, are not allowed to know much, it is not considered good for them—we have seldom realized sufficiently what a moral effect it has upon the government of the German Empire to know that until the menace with which they are threatening the world is finally put under the whole of the people, the vast people of the British Empire, will throw all differences, all internal disputes aside until victory has been finally achieved."

"The snafus of war," proceeded His Excellency, "may be divided into three categories—in the first place, equipment, in the second place, money, and in the third place men." On the question of man-power, Lord Ronaldshay, speaking before the issue of the Indian Government's communiqué, expressed the view that Bengal should raise at least 1000 men a month, or 12,000 per annum.

The Government of India, however, has called for 500,000 to be raised within the year, which, if Bengal only furnishes 12,000 would leave 488,000 to be forthcoming from the rest of India, and this would be an infinitesimal contribution for Bengal considering it is one of the most populous and wealthiest provinces in the empire.

The Bengal conference was well attended, and was representative of the province in every respect. Resolutions approving of the decisions of the Delhi conference were passed on the motion of several young, but promising notables, and after a few practical hints on economy had been given by the Hon. W. A. Ironside, the president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the meeting dispersed.

Recruitment is being held up in Bengal in the meantime, at all events, by the prevailing uncertainty with regard to the soldier's future pay. Hitherto his pay has been 11 rupees a month. This wage, it is reported, the government is contemplating putting up to the munificent sum of 17 rupees per month; but the Bengalee maintains that this is not nearly enough, and that 20 rupees is the irreducible minimum.

A day or two later, similar provincial conferences were held at Lahore, in the Punjab, at Lucknow, in the United Provinces, and in Bankipore, the capital of Behar and Orissa. Presiding over the Punjab conference, Sir Michael O'Dwyer made a vigorous speech. If he had been asked six months ago, said his honor, what he thought of the possibility of an invasion, he would have said it was a booby. Today it was a danger. The brunt of any invasion must fall on the Punjab, and he asked his hearers to recall what they had heard about former invasions of the province. Then he referred to the atrocities in Belgium, and invited them to consider the fate which the Kaiser long before the war had outlined for India. Was it worth while making an effort to avert this danger from India? Should he be said of them in India that while they argued about reforms, their very liberties ascended in the fires of Louvain? The Delhi conference had met, deliberated, resolved, and dispersed. The Delhi resolutions, only laid down general rules, and it was for the provinces to fill in the details. His Honor's application of the Delhi program to the Punjab was a recruitment of 200,000 men, of whom 180,000 should be combatants for the regular army; voluntarism if possible, conscription if necessary; twice the thousand men they had been asked to provide for the Indian section of the India Defense Force; a war loan effort which would eclipse the last development to the utmost of the local resources; and, by God's grace, victory in the end.

His Honor went on to consider these points separately, saying that the contingency of the failure of the voluntary system in certain areas was there, and it would be cowardice not to face it. They had often been told by those who claimed to understand India's mind that the one thing wanted to open the floodgates of recruitment was the grant of the King's commission. The next few months would show whether that view was correct.

Five resolutions embodying the Lieutenant-Governor's proposals were then brought forward and supported by various prominent citizens, and all were carried unanimously. His Honor especially asked whether anyone wished to object to the resolution pledging the province to raise 200,000 recruits, and once more expressed the opinion that if either in the Punjab or elsewhere the voluntary system failed, the government should not hesitate to take such measures as might be necessary to produce the necessary number of recruits.

At Lucknow, the new Lieutenant-

Governor, Sir Harcourt Butler, presided over another enthusiastic meeting. In opening the proceedings, the Lieutenant-Governor welcomed especially the leaders of the Christian and Indian religions, and also their American friends, on whom he had always looked as being at one with the British in all essentials. He felt that Indians, Europeans and Americans were one in purpose and hope. The conference would have to consider how to increase the number of recruits by about 2500 per month and how to popularize the coming war loan. Propaganda must be organized on a big scale. He appealed to those who, in ordinary times, were critical toward the government, but who were now ready to sink all differences, to join actively. He also appealed to the younger generation, on whose enthusiasm and loyalty he placed no limit. It was a fine saying of the old Minister of Marie Antoinette: "Madame, if it is possible, it is done. If it is impossible it shall be done." That was the spirit in which they must work. They had not the martial races of their great neighbor, the Punjab, but they had a big place in history. "We are Hindustani," said His Honor. "We are the very core and center of India. In the hearts of millions, all that is greatest and most national in their lives and hopes and faith is centered in Hindustan. Every world makes it clearer that the world's ideas are changing, that the former things are passing away. Every month makes it clearer that the victory is for the Allies. It is our duty to aid in every way we can those brave and noble men who, by sacrifices never before dreamed of, and by unequalled valor, are bringing that victory steadily and surely nearer."

After representative speakers had addressed the conference, resolutions, pledging the province to do its utmost to second the efforts of His Majesty's Government, were passed unanimously, and a strong committee with His Honor at its head was elected to consider the best means of developing the man-power and resources of the province. Two sub-committees were subsequently appointed to deal with the questions of man-power and resources, respectively. The man-power sub-committee contemplates a monthly recruitment of about 10,000.

At the Behar conference, held at Bankipore, it was particularly noticed how the so-called extremists fell into line with their fellow-citizens, and gave in their whole-hearted support to the propaganda. For instance, the Hon. Mazul-ul-Haque declared that they were loyal to the core, and their loyalty was unquestionable and unqualified. Whatever differences they had (with the government) they did not concern any one outside India (applause) and today they were ready to sink those differences, and to help the Empire. They were ready to avail themselves of the present opportunity, and were convinced that the future of India was assured.

Other so-called extremists spoke to the same effect. The King-Emperor's message to India was read to the conference by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Edward Gait, all present standing; and thereafter, on the motion of the Maharaja of Gidhaur, a resolution was adopted "to place the resources of the province unreservedly at His Majesty's disposal."

A conference was held the same day at Nagpur, the capital of the Central Provinces, at which Sir Benjamin Robertson, the chief commissioner, presided. The Hon. Sir Ganadhar Chitnavis, in moving the first resolution, said that, as true and loyal subjects, they should be prepared to do their duty cheerfully and loyally, without condition or any attempt at bargaining, but as duty, pure and simple.

The same drastic pledges were also passed at this conference.

IT IS YOUR DUTY TO REPORT DISLOYALTY

"Your patriotic duty: To report disloyal acts, seditious utterances and any information relative to attempts to hinder the United States in the prosecution of the war, to the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, 45 Milk Street, Boston."

The foregoing is a statement intended for all loyal citizens of the United States, printed day by day in these columns at the request of George F. Kelleher, division superintendent of the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation, for Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

EAST AFRICAN APPOINTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Maj.-Gen. Edward Northey, C. B., commanding the Nyasaland-Rhodesia Field Force, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate and His Majesty's High Commissioner for the Zanzibar Protectorate, in succession to Sir H. C. Belfield, K. C. M. G., who has retired from the public service.

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SITUATION IN THE JUGO-SLAV LANDS

"A War of Annihilation and Extinction Is Being Waged Against Us," Says Dr. O. Ribar in Vienna Reichsrat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A most striking testimony, coming from an authoritative Serbian source, as to the character of the present régime in Serbia, is the fact that M. Zoltan Verma, a deputy, recently protested in the Hungarian Parliament itself against the barbarity of the Bulgarian administration, and urged the Hungarian authorities to take steps to save at least a portion of the Serbian population. Again, M. Hrovoy lately submitted an interpellation in the Croatian Diet which read in part: "International law requires just and human treatment of the population and its property in the occupied provinces. And what is being done by the Bulgarians in occupied Serbia? Villages are destroyed, the inhabitants scattered abroad, and many taken to Asia Minor to serve the Turks." The deputy went on to relate how, in Banat, a village of 500 houses, and two are now left standing, and how men are daily taken out of the prisons and killed within earshot of those who remain behind. The latest development, he said, was the appointment of commissions to go from house to house and inquire into the nationality of the inhabitants. Those who claim to be Bulgarians are sent to the front, and compelled to fire upon their own fathers and brothers, while those who confess to their Serbian nationality "do not see the light of the sun again." In old Serbia, all Serbian books were collected and burned, many a valuable library being thus destroyed, and the schools were reopened expressly in order that the children might be taught Bulgarian, while Serbians on the right bank of the Morava are compelled to renounce their family names for Bulgarian ones.

This recruiting of the Serbian male population for the Bulgarian Army is confirmed by a Bulgarian Army order of May 20, 1917, which fell into the hands of the British on the Salonika front. The decree provoked a general revolt, which afforded the Bulgarian soldiery an opportunity for further slaughter, and resulted in the massacre of some 20,000 people.

That the position is the same in the Jugo-Slav territories of the Dual Monarchy is evident from a speech made by Dr. O. Ribar in the Vienna Parliament in June last. "Go to the Balkans," he said, "and you will see how in several once flourishing districts whole towns and villages have been laid out in ruins. And this was not done because the exigencies of war demanded it. Nay, far worse, our own authorities have willfully ravaged our country; they have waged against everything that bears the Slav name, and that in a fashion of which Europe has not seen the like since the battle of Kosovo. Since Kosovo our nation has not seen nor experienced such a catastrophe. Our unhappy nation is banished; from some districts the very children, women, and old men have been driven off into slavery, as in the olden times the Greeks and Romans were wont to carry off the populations of the lands they had conquered. From the neighborhood of Nish alone the Bulgarians have deported 30,000 of our people to the deserts of Asia Minor."

"It is a war of annihilation and extermination that is being waged against us. Therefore we appeal to our government and also to the governments of the Entente, praying that in the interest of the preservation of the Jugo-Slav race they may put an end to this fury and slaughter. The Entente powers say they are fighting to save Serbia. Serbia they may perhaps save, but not the Serbs nor the Jugo-Slavs, for there will be none of these left to rejoice in the blessings of peace."

According to a trustworthy source, Austria-Hungary has deported and interned some 150,000 men, women and children from these regions, and the misery to which those who are interned are subjected may be judged from the fact that out of 12,000 people, some of whom were highly educated, and who included 200 women and 532 children, 3240 have already succumbed. In the case of prisoners of war, those who have succumbed number 50,000 out of a total of 160,000. As for those that remain behind, the Zeit of Vienna has admitted that the population of Bosnia-Herzegovina has been reduced by 500,000 persons.

But in spite of all these trials and

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this unprecedented terrorization, in spite of the greatest tragedy that has ever befallen a nation, the morale of the Serbians and Jugo-Slavs is very high and indomitable. In Agram, three years after the overthrow of Serbia, people are crying "Long live Serbia!" "Long live King Peter!" and "Long live a free and independent state!" and the national plebiscite that is being taken throughout the whole of Croatia and Slovenia, as well as throughout the rest of the Jugo-Slav lands, is nearing its completion—a plebiscite by which the oppressed Jugo-Slav people is affirming its desire for freedom and independence.

Drastic measures have been taken by the Austro-Hungarian authorities to prevent the recording of that plebiscite, and to suppress all manifestations. An order issued by the Austrian Minister of the Interior directed all civil authorities to use every possible means for suppressing Jugo-Slav demonstrations, which, it declared, are perilous to the state, and public officials and the clergy are forbidden to identify themselves with, or to participate in the people's struggle for its freedom and national rights. Vigorous measures are also being adopted by the censor for the suppression of all injurious publications in the Jugo-Slav press, and the extent of the pressure that has been brought to bear on that press since the beginning of the war may be judged from the fact that not a single Serbian newspaper is being published today, although more than 40 such papers were published in the Jugo-Slav provinces before the outbreak of war.

But despite these severe measures, the process of affirming the national will is still going on. Only recently a large meeting held at St. Vidu passed a resolution affirming the determination of the Slovenian people to fight to the last for its freedom and independence, and for the self-determination of peoples. A similar meeting held at Trieste was attended by numbers of people and delegates, and passed a vote of confidence in Dr. Korosec in recognition of his patriotic labors. The meeting also fully approved the Jugo-Slav declaration of May 20 in which the creation of a Jugo-Slav state was demanded, and at its close all present loudly acclaimed the future free and independent Jugo-Slav state.

TASMANIA'S WAR CONTRIBUTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

HOBART, Tas.—In this world war, all parts of the British Empire have contributed generously in men and money, but few have equaled the record of Tasmania, the Island State of the Commonwealth.

Though far removed from the scene of conflict, Tasmania has nevertheless realized the question at issue, and has given freely of her men on the voluntary system, which obtains throughout Australia. In the first place, it may be remarked that she twice voted in favor of conscription, though that does not obtain because a majority of the other states refused it.

More than 14,000 men, or 25 per cent of her manhood between 18 and 40 years of age have voluntarily enlisted, leaving only 31,000 more of those ages to draw upon. These volunteers, though taken from their offices, factories or farms without previous military training, have won fame and seven have been awarded the Victoria Cross. A Tasmanian lieutenant took part in the recent dashing raid on the Belgian coast.

Tasmania has a population of only 203,000 people, and the war has shut off many avenues of trade and cut down the shipping services, which bind the State commercially to the mainland of Australia. The Tasmanian people, however, besides providing more than 14,000 soldiers, have subscribed money for three battlecruisers, have raised £250,000 for war funds, including the relief of the Belgians and Serbians, and £375,000 for Australian war loans. This latter sum is apart from £51,850 subscribed by the state school children in less than a year for the purchase of War Savings Certificates.

PARCELS FOR FIGHTING FORCES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Postmaster-General gives notice that parcels for all expeditionary forces are now accepted up to a maximum weight of 11 pounds. Information as to rates of postage to the various forces may be obtained at any post office.

FREE Book on Birds \$5 and Bird Houses

Write for your copy today. An early reply will receive a beautifully colored bird picture suitable for framing. FREE. Song birds save millions of bushels of grain, fruit and vegetables every year. Furnish safe homes in which to raise their young and they will return to your garden year after year to gladden your heart with their beauty and song. There is a Dodson Bird House for every kind of bird. The grounds are quite complete without the song birds. You can attract the very bird you want by simply putting up the right kind of Dodson Bird House. Joseph H. Dodson, Pres. American Audubon Association, 717 Harrison Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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LETTERS

(No. 166)

Exchange of Liberty Bonds

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Reports are being received of activity by stock salesmen and promoters, principally representing companies whose securities have doubtful value, in efforts to secure the exchange of Liberty bonds for the stocks which they have for sale. This practice is specifically disapproved by the Treasury Department, and we are compelled to characterize any continuance of it as an act unfriendly to the government.

If your readers have such cases come to their notice, I will be glad to have them write me promptly giving the name of the company issuing the stock, the name of the stock which is being offered, its address, the name of the salesman and the names of the officers of the company if they can be secured.

We hope you will give publicity to this letter, with a view to stopping the practice.

(Signed) CHARLES A. MORRIS,
Chairman Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.
July 15, 1918.

GERMAN OUTRAGES IN BELGIUM

LONDON, England.—After some delay, owing to the danger and difficulty of bringing any uncensored paper over the frontier, a copy has been received by the Globe of the Ame Belge (The Soul of Belgium), one of the plucky little papers published in Belgium in spite of all the German attempts at suppression. The following is a summary of an article in it by Michel Jodin "in honor of civilians who have died for their country":

"Executions by the enemy continue. On May 11 last the people of Charleroi were awakened with a start at five in the morning by a salvo of 43 shots, and soon after those living near the cavalry barracks saw six bodies carried out one after another."

"This horrible tragedy is the epilogue to a trial which lasted four days, April 10 to 13, and where all kinds of people were tried in a body—two merchants, a priest of Tournai, Mme. Cock (wife of a policeman), two Antwerp boatmen, a French soldier, two railway officials, a Brussels police officer, and many others. The prisoners were accused of having spied on the movements of German troops. The military representative demanded a certain number of heads. Judgment was passed only after a month of intolerable suspense . . . and then began more diabolical cruelty."

"The sentence was not made known to the unfortunate nineteen. Their families were summoned by telegram to Charleroi, each was informed that six would be shot next morning, and that perhaps their relative would be one. In vain they begged and implored to know the certainty; they were allowed to visit the prisoners, and they wept and lamented. The bitter truth would be easier than this agonizing uncertainty."

"But it was refused; the butchers preferred that the cells should all echo to the sound of sobs and prayers. The executions in the morning were not enough; all could be made to suffer in anticipation. Those chosen for death could only prepare for it in doubt and anxiety, and those who were safe believed themselves in extremis. Wives and children stood all night at the gates of the prison alternating between infinite despair and senseless hope. Certainty came with the dawn, the fusillade did its work, and Delfosse, Vergeylen, Cool, Hofman, Van Hecke, and Merjay breathed their last sigh."

THE COMMITTEE ON TRUSTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction, has appointed Mr. Charles A. McCurdy, M. P., to be chairman of the Committee on Trusts in place of the Right Hon. E. Shortt, K. C. M. P., who resigned the chairmanship on his appointment as Chief Secretary for Ireland.

SECOND CUTS

COOK them thoroughly, serve them piping hot, and make them taste like the creations of a French chef, with just a few drops of the appetizing

AI SAUCE

When You Need FLOWERS
Use **Pommes**
124 Tremont St., Boston
Flowers delivered at a few hours' notice anywhere in United States and Canada
Massachusetts Trust Co.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
\$5.00 per year and upwards.
Storage for silver and valuable accounts.
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238 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

We are having exactly the weather to sell this stock, as it is typical summer merchandise.

ESTABLISHED
A CENTURY

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street—Near West—Boston

ESTABLISHED
A CENTURY

We are having exactly the weather to sell this stock, as it is typical summer merchandise.

Selling Entire Stock Atlantic City Specialty Shop

FACTS: The stock consisted of about 900 pieces—dresses, coats, wraps, suits, negligees, lingerie, sweaters, etc.—and we bought every piece. According to their retail prices, the stock was valued at about \$51,000, and we priced it at about \$17,500.

We believe it to be one of the finest collections of purely summer wearing apparel for women and misses that could be obtained anywhere. It is a very large stock—\$51,000 worth means a great deal, and it means more than one day's selling.

It is necessary that experienced people show and sell goods of this character. Therefore, the merchandise is displayed in the respective departments.

Atlantic City conveys to most people two things—a very fine hotel, and the most wonderfully fascinating shops in the world. Many women look at the ocean for a few moments and then spend their time in the shops, which are wonderfully attractive—This probably was one of the most attractive of them all. The beautiful dinner and day-time dresses for women and misses are of special interest in these shops, as are also the sweaters.

Items in This Sale

Examples of the Values

- Charming Ciel Blue Evening Dress of taffeta brocaded in small design, combined with silk net picot edged in silver. Specialty Shop Price **135.00** Priced **35.00**
- An Evening Dress of Pale Pink Satin, handsomely trimmed with bead ornaments. Specialty Shop Price **165.00** Priced **35.00**
- Charming Evening Gown. Simplicity is the keynote of this gold chiffon velvet and net dress. Specialty Shop Price **135.00** Priced **35.00**
- Black Lace Over Black Satin, with veiled tarnished gold cloth bodice. Specialty Shop Price **110.00** Priced **35.00**
- Navy Dinner Dress of silver lace and satin, one of the most beautifully designed models shown this year. Specialty Shop Price **185.00** Priced **55.00**
- An Extraordinary Value. The rich taffeta in this dress is worth more than what we are asking for this gown. Specialty Shop Price **95.00** Priced **25.00**
- A Purely Oriental Dinner Dress, one of the newest models brought out. Specialty Shop Price **210.00** Priced **45.00**
- A Charming Dinner Dress of White Net with the most effective embroidery—wide girdle and sash of pompadour ribbon—over a crepe Georgette foundation. Specialty Shop Price **190.00** Priced **45.00**
- Silk Sweaters, in a variety of styles and colors. Specialty Shop Price **35.00** Priced **16.50**
- Silk Sport Sweaters, broad stripes, middie style, full plaited back with sash and sailor collar. Specialty Shop Price **35.00** Priced **16.50**
- Shetland Coat Sweaters, with collar and sash. Specialty Shop Price **12.50** Priced **7.50**
- Slip-Over Sweaters, with sleeve, purled at waist. Specialty Shop Price **15.00** Priced **5.95**
- Shetland Slip-Over Sweaters, sleeveless, with real angora collar. Specialty Shop Price **15.00** Priced **3.95**
- Heavy Silk Sweaters, coat style, this season's newest models. Specialty Shop Price **55.00** to **70.00** Priced **35.00**
- Silk Sweaters, new tailored model, Jacquard weave with belt and collar. Specialty Shop Price **58.00** Priced **25.00**
- A Pretty Silk Sweater, in black weave with sailor collar and sash. Specialty Shop Price **15.00** Priced **25.00**
- Silk Coat Sweater, purled at waist, fastened with three buttons, real angora collar. Specialty Shop Price **15.00** Priced **25.00**
- Silk Coat Sweaters, sailor collar and sash. Bright dainty colors. Specialty Shop Price **35.00** Priced **22.50**
- 3 Heather Jersey Skirts with belts and tailored pockets. Specialty Shop Price **30.00** Priced **10.00**
- 1 White Wool Gabardine Skirt, deep pockets and tailored belt. Specialty Shop Price **22.50** Priced **10.00**
- 1 Purple Jersey Skirt, with turquoise blue pipings on novel belt and pockets. Specialty Shop Price **28.00** Priced **10.00**
- 3 Cotton Gabardine Skirts, sport style trimmed with tucked belt, large pockets and pearl buttons. Specialty Shop Price **12.00** Priced **7.50**
- 1 Misses' Chiffon Dinner Dress, beaded and embroidered. Specialty Shop Price **115.00** Priced **55.00**
- 1 Misses' Navy Taffeta Dress, brocaded in silver, combination of net. Specialty Shop Price **125.00** Priced **45.00**
- 1 Misses' Pink Taffeta Evening Dress, combined with pink and silver lace. Specialty Shop Price **150.00** Priced **45.00**
- 1 Misses' Blue Beaded Chiffon Evening Dress over flesh satin and chiffon. Specialty Shop Price **175.00** Priced **45.00**
- 1 Misses' White Net Dress, elaborately trimmed with silver sequins. Specialty Shop Price **250.00** Priced **55.00**
- 1 Misses' Blue Net Evening Dress over blue silver cloth, silver and rose trimming. Specialty Shop Price **150.00** Priced **35.00**
- 1 Wash Satin Night Gown, georgette bands. Specialty Shop Price **18.00** Priced **8.95**
- 1 Crepe de Chine Night Gown, hand-made, filet lace. Specialty Shop Price **38.00** Priced **15.00**
- 1 Crepe de Chine Night Gown, empire model, real filet lace, embroidered. Specialty Shop Price **35.00** Priced **15.00**
- 1 Georgette Crepe Night Gown, real filet lace trimming. Specialty Shop Price **48.00** Priced **18.50**
- 1 Georgette Crepe Night Gown, hand-made, embroidered, real filet lace trimming. Specialty Shop Price **48.50** Priced **22.50**
- 1 Fine Batiste Combination, embroidered and hand-made filet lace trimmings. Specialty Shop Price **25.00** Priced **10.50**
- 1 Batiste Night Gown, empire sleeveless model, hand embroidered and real filet lace trimming. Specialty Shop Price **25.00** Priced **12.50**
- 1 Washable Satin Petticoat, finished with folds. Specialty Shop Price **12.00** Priced **5.00**
- 1 Armure Silk Petticoat, tailored model. Specialty Shop Price **15.00** Priced **8.95**
- 1 White Batiste Petticoat, flounce real filet lace, trimmed and hand embroidered. Specialty Shop Price **27.00** Priced **10.50**
- Philippine Chemises and Night Gowns, hand-made-hand-embroidered in dainty sprays and scallops. Priced **2.45** to **3.00**
- Petticoats, scalloped flounce, eyelet and dot patterns. Priced **3.00**
- 1 Black Satin Wrap, combined with gold brocade. Specialty Shop Price **225.00** Priced **95.00**
- 1 Tan Poirer Twill Motor Coat, loose model, lavender lining. Specialty Shop Price **95.00** Priced **45.00**
- 1 Rose Bolivia Top Coat. Specialty Shop Price **55.00** Priced **35.00**
- 1 Black Jersey Sleeveless Sport Coat. Specialty Shop Price **35.00** Priced **10.00**
- 1 Black Satin Sport Coat, trimmed with Chinese coloring. Specialty Shop Price **90.00** Priced **25.00**
- 1 Khaki-Kool Coat, white with gold design. Specialty Shop Price **115.00** Priced **19.50**
- 1 Maurice Mayer Model, sand tricotine, with cerise crepe de chine lining. Specialty Shop Price **98.00** Priced **55.00**
- 1 Rose and Silver Brocaded Wrap, large collar and cuffs of flying squirrel. Specialty Shop Price **100.00** Priced **150.00**

Voile Dresses

Women's and Misses'

7.50 8.75 12.50

Now On Sale at Less Than Half Price



The above illustration shows four of our most charming new dresses. They appear in this order, left to right—Crepe, 65.00; Georgette Crepe, 49.50; Taffeta and Georgette Crepe, 49.50; Satin, 55.00.

Our Own Custom-Made Dresses

What They Mean to Us and the Women and Misses Who Come Here for Their Clothes



HE woman of twenty years ago would be amazed at these dresses were she to examine the quality, see how well made they are, and then look at the prices.

Women were never so well dressed as they are today, due to the evolution in the making of dresses. Twenty years ago the materials were bought by the yard and made up by the dressmaker. Of course they were well made, but as for style they would not compare with those of the present time. Today fortunes are spent every season in Paris and New York for the creation of styles, when it used to be merely a matter of a few fashion books. Our Custom Dress Department draws every needed idea from these style centers.

The second step in the evolution of the making of dresses came with what is called the shirtwaist dress and the ready-made dress, which were made by the dress manufacturers. They ranged from the simple little frock to the one as high in price as the dress made to order by a dressmaker.

Now the third step in the evolution of the making of dresses, so far as we are concerned, has been accomplished by having our own

workroom, and there all that is newest and best in style is produced. Dresses that would be priced sixty dollars, seventy-five dollars, one hundred dollars or even one hundred and fifty dollars, if made by a fashionable dressmaker, can be produced by us in the same quality of materials—and we believe the workmanship will compare very favorably—at about half price.

Our Custom Dress Department excels in the production of beautiful dresses in crepe Georgette at twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents to sixty-five dollars, and taffeta for street and afternoon wear, thirty-five to sixty-five dollars. Some lovely models are fashioned from lustrous crepe de chine at thirty-nine dollars and fifty cents, and foulard at thirty-nine dollars and fifty cents to forty-five dollars. Then there are the gowns of soft satins, forty-five dollars to fifty-five dollars.

Customers realize more and more what splendid dresses these are—of what beautiful materials they are made—how well they fit and wear. Above all, what a satisfaction it is to try these dresses on and see how they look without waiting to have them made up.

CHANDLER & CO.

REVIEW MADE OF POSITION IN RUSSIA

Leading British Resident in Petrograd Just Returned From the Russian Capital Describes Present Conditions in Country

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Despite the unrest in Russia, there is still a certain amount of intercourse between Eastern and Western Europe. Of course there are relatively few resident foreigners. Most British and other nationalities have been asked to leave and by this time most of them are comparatively safe. Since, however, little is known of the actual state of affairs in Russia it is interesting to learn something of this from a leading British resident who has just returned from Petrograd.

"Since the penetration of Finland by the Germans," this gentleman said, "the latter seriously considered the occupation of Petrograd, but decided finally to abstain from this step, as no useful purpose could accrue from it, while it would impose on Germany the undesirable burden of feeding 3,000,000 people, for which they neither desired to spare the food nor had they any humanitarian feeling for the task. The population in Petrograd, since the Bolsheviks made their appearance, is gradually decreasing. Food shortage is everywhere. All industries are disorganized and the people are in dire need of the actual necessities. The shops are entirely cleared, and the houses of well-to-do citizens are occupied by armed workmen, who, needless to say, pay no rent, whilst the majority of school children have been sent for feeding purposes to Siberia, the Ukraine, and the Caucasus. The army of officials which used to receive lucrative salaries under the old régime is at present engaged on rough manual labor. Many officers and generals are engaged as railway porters, others sweep the streets, or sell papers.

There are also a great number of the followers of the old régime who are busily conspiring with German agents for the restoration of the monarchy. The virtualization of Russia, which has always been maintained from the Ukraine, is at present entirely cut off for two reasons: first, because North Russia cannot let the Ukraine have anything in exchange for her grain; second, what little quantity of grain the latter has left is exported to Germany.

"As can be well understood, these deplorable conditions in the north of Russia provide Germany with wonderful opportunities for carrying out vast political and military schemes which, even now, America and Great Britain do not appear fully to recognize. It is firmly believed that the German Imperial Government is at present engaged in systematic negotiations with the upper classes in Russia, of which at least one thousand are officials and officers of the old régime, with the following objects in view: Germany will help these men to restore the monarchy in North Russia, which monarchy will have to enter into a secret understanding with the German Government as to a defensive and offensive alliance. The Russian monarchy, under the guidance of the German military authorities, will proclaim martial law throughout the north of Russia, within the boundaries of the ancient kingdom of Muscovy. After this is accomplished, a huge army, numbering three to four millions, is to be raised and dispatched to the western front to fight the Allies.

"Two conditions which will make the Russian peasants subservient to the military needs of Germany are clearly visible. Firstly the state of starvation will make the Russian peasantry very subservient to any organized military pressure; secondly, the Russian peasant being extremely ignorant and entirely devoid of any feeling of patriotism, will be ready to fight for anyone 'under the walking stick,' exactly as he has been doing under the Tsar's régime. Of course, too, the middle class who still exist need a rallying point, as they will otherwise throw themselves into the arms of Germany if only to put a stop to the anarchy and terror of the present existing. The articulate element wants something definite to lay hold of. Russians are tired of being talked to and talked at.

"There are numerous Russian monarchists in London and Paris who are bamboozling the allied governments with flowery declarations about 'striving to transform Russia into a constitutional monarchy.' These gentlemen are regular visitors to west-end drawingrooms, and are in constant touch with German authorities in Berlin, and, once they succeed in obtaining war material and money from the Allies, they will gladly join the Kaiser's camp.

"In order to cope with the above described calamity, and, believe me," The Christian Science Monitor informant said, "it is no chimera, measures must be taken first to dispatch as great a number of allied troops to Russia as can be spared, and secondly, to dispatch a huge army of relief workers; thirdly, to forward sufficient quantities of primary articles of necessity, such as boots, underwear, soap matches, salt, household articles and ready-made clothes, also agricultural implements, and so forth; fourthly to invade Russia with thousands of confidential reporters, who must keep in touch with local moral elements in order to supply their respective governments with a true description of prevailing conditions. Care should be taken that the correspondents of the great British and American papers do not stick at Moscow alone, they should visit other important centers throughout the country as well.

"Fifthly, the Allies should im-

mediately recognize all those independent states, the creation of which has been facilitated by Germany, and give to those states facilities to send their accredited diplomatic representatives to the allied governments; any delay in carrying out this scheme will reduce those states, such as Finland, Estonia, Ukraine, Georgia, and Turkestan, to the condition of vassal states of Germany and no peace conference or elaborate League of Nations could alter this in years to come. The present attitude of the British and American governments with regard to these states is hesitating and ruinous.

"It is best, in face of the almost fanatical belief in the final overthrow of German militarism, the possibility of which can scarcely be reckoned with, if Germany should succeed in manipulating the north of Russia in the above described manner, for the Allies to realize that Germany will be left to pose to these states as their savior, organizer and protector.

"Sixthly, Russian colonies in allied countries are in three groups: the Socialist emigrants, 60 per cent, who will never admit that their ignorant blundering, together with the unscrupulous autocracy, has brought Russia to her present ruin, and whose opinions are therefore to be reckoned with; the faithful servants of all unscrupulous autocracy (15 per cent of which appear under the disguise of Constitutional Monarchists, the best place for whom is the nearest internment camp); and the representatives of the above mentioned independent states, which are well worth supporting and listening to.

"Seventhly, the British and American governments have entirely failed to accumulate the vast knowledge about Russia without which it is impossible to frame a correct policy. Any delay in discarding the old methods of sending 'missions' which will attend endless luncheons and make incoherent speeches with a vast amount of emotion and very little common sense, is going to cost the Allies many thousands of valuable lives and many a thousand million pounds. The system of sending confidential advisers, whose previous knowledge of Russia amounts to nothing, has been responsible for many blunders.

"In dealing with every country, and particularly Russia, one has to be firm, broad-minded, very efficient in knowledge of details, and very far-sighted. With the exception of two qualities, fairness and broadmindedness, none of the other qualities have ever been demonstrated by the allied governments.

"The Bolsheviks were always a party in Russia springing from the sum of anarchists and adventurers; to recognize their government is not possible, for they cannot and do not speak for Russia. They promised definite things—'peace,' 'land,' 'food,' and have fulfilled nothing. Whoever feeds and helps Russia now, to that power will Russia turn; the value of British and American friendship is known and appreciated and they have many loyal friends there, but they cannot understand the apathy that does not bring help at once when help is so sorely needed. And finally, do not believe that Russia will not pay her debts—'What Russia owes, Russia will pay.'

SIR E. CARSON ON AFTER-WAR POLICY

Speaking at London Conference, Calls for Government Statement on Question

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Sir Edward Carson was the principal speaker at the Central Hall Westminster conference, yesterday, convened by the National Union of Manufacturers to discuss an after-war economic policy. Sir Edward moved a resolution impressing on the government the need for ending the present uncertainty regarding the national after-war economic policy toward the empire, allies, neutrals and belligerents, and for the regulation of undue foreign competition or dumping. Sir Edward urged the cooperation of manufacturers and labor for their mutual advantage. He characterized the talk of a capital levy as dangerous, and did not believe that the British laboring classes would return to the old standard of wages. He appealed for consideration for men unemployed after the war.

If there was to be any trouble between capital and labor after the war, he believed the country's economic policy would be the chief cause. They wanted to know, he said, what government preparations were now being made. No act had yet been passed, and he asked what was the government policy to meet the situation. Sir Edward Carson referred to the French Government's note in April, 1917, drawing attention to the urgency of denouncing existing commercial treaties imposing the most favored nation clause. That was the one thing Great Britain was committed to do, yet, only the other day, the Foreign Office stated they could not denounce such treaties until the government had decided until their policy was to be. Sir Edward hoped Britain had learned two great lessons from the war, otherwise the war would have been in vain. The first was that they would not again allow Germans to accept their hospitality in order to promote war. The second was the need of Britain herself producing many things hitherto neglected. Never again must they be dependent on foreign production for the products which were essential. New industries started since war began for this purpose must be preserved, but for this there must be security and dumping must be prevented.

ALLIES UNDERTAKE MURMAN DEFENSE

Text of Agreement With Murman Regional Council to Provide Army for Defense of Coast Is Published

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—A Russian Government wireless message gives the text of an agreement between Great Britain, the United States and France, which, it states, the Murman Regional Council has sanctioned without opposition, and which is temporary in character and made necessary by special circumstances.

Item 1 defines the object as the securing of coordinated action by the parties concerned for the defense of the Murman region against the powers of the German coalition.

Item 2 defines the Murman region as composed of the former Alexandrovsk district of the Province of Archangel.

Item 3 provides that all Russian detachments shall be under the direction of the Russian military command, appointed by the Murman regional council. It is recognized as very desirable that an independent Russian army should be created, but with the object of obtaining more speedily the principal aim of the agreement, Russian volunteers' admission into the allied forces is permitted, provided no independent Russian detachments are formed and that, as far as circumstances permit, detachments shall be equally composed of foreigners and Russians.

Item 4 stipulates that the Allies' representatives will give the Russian command the necessary help in equipments, supplies and transports, and for the instruction of the Russian armed forces, which are formed.

Item 5 secures without qualification the whole authority in internal administration to the Murman regional council.

Item 6 declares that the Allies' representatives and agents will not interfere in the home affairs of the region, and will address themselves to the Russian authorities and not directly to the population, when the support of the latter is found necessary, except in the belt along the front, in which all must unconditionally obey the orders of the military command.

The regional council will fix the conditions for the entrance into, and departure from, the Murman region, taking into consideration the existing state of war, and the necessity for energetic precaution against espionage. The council will also fix the salaries and standard of labor productivity.

Item 7 provides that the Allies shall, as far as possible, secure the region's food supply, rations to equal, in food value, those allotted to privates in the allied forces.

Gen Horvath Aids Tzechs

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A Reuter dispatch from Harbin dated July 13 confirms the report that General Horvath will aid the Tzecho-Slovaks. The dispatch adds that Horvath's government will assume the civil administration of Nikolsk and Vladivostok, with Vladivostok as headquarters, and is expected to proceed to Vladivostok shortly.

PEKING, China (Sunday).—(By The Associated Press)—General Horvath, the anti-Bolshevik commander in Siberia, has declined to withdraw his proclamation of a dictatorship as the allied legations had requested him to do, but appears to have arrived at an amicable agreement with General Dieckmann, commander of the Tzecho-Slovaks and is reinforcing Dieckmann to the extent of a detachment of Kalmukoff's Cossacks with artillery. Horvath has received deputies of the consuls at Vladivostok and of the Tzecho-National Council and agreed to facilitate the importation of food-stuffs from Manchuria.

Germans Suppress Strike

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A Russian wireless dispatch received tonight, in recording the continued spread of the Ukraine railway strike, says the Germans have taken possession of the railroad and telegraph lines, and are adopting all measures to suppress the strike.

The dispatch adds that the South-eastern Railroad administration buildings have been surrounded by armored motor cars. The Minister of Communications has threatened to lock out the strikers and transfer the operation of the railroad to the high command if the strike does not cease, but the threat has been without effect.

The strike committee has issued an appeal, written in the Bolshevik spirit, urging the men to remain firm. A big meeting of the Podolian railway men passed a resolution requesting the reestablishment of the Soviet Council's authority and the withdrawal of the Austro-German troops.

New German Representative
LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Dr. Karl Helfferich, former German Imperial Vice-Chancellor, has been appointed Germany's diplomatic representative at Moscow, according to a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam. An Amsterdam dispatch to the Wireless Press says that Dr. Helfferich will take with him two battalions of German troops to guard the German embassy at Moscow.

the cities of Jaroslav, Rybinsk, Ljubin and Unglich, according to Moscow papers received here.

Japan and Siberia
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A Reuter dispatch from Tokyo dated July 19 says that a special session of the privy council, presided over by the Emperor, met that day to consider the Siberian question and passed the government's measure in the premises.

TZECHS WELCOME PREMIER'S ACTION

Greet With Cheers Announcement That Dr. von Seydler's Resignation Is Accepted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—Dr. von Seydler has at length succeeded in repeated attempts to resign the Austrian premiership and his resignation has been accepted. The Tzechs greeted the announcement with cheers.

A letter from Emperor Karl to Dr. von Seydler makes it clear that the measure is designed to propitiate the Poles who have persisted in their opposition to the Premier personally, while intimating that they may possibly support another government.

Meanwhile, the 1918-19 budget, presented to the Lower House, estimates the aggregate expenditure at 24,321,000,000 kronen and the total deficit at 19,468,000,000 kronen. Austria's purely military expenditure for the first four years of the war amounted to 38,626,000,000 kronen.

ZURICH, Switzerland (Tuesday).—The Austrian Cabinet headed by Dr. von Seydler which has just resigned was sharply criticized regarding the food situation in Austria-Hungary in the course of the sitting of the Austrian Lower House on Friday.

Deputy Pisk said that western Bohemia for months had received no flour or bread, and that Pilsen had no food for the last fortnight. Conditions in the latter place, he said, had led to the most lamentable consequences, and the town had been placed permanently under martial law.

Deputy Seliger said that while the bread ration in Vienna had been reduced one-half, there were districts in German-Bohemia where the rations were only one-sixth of that amount, and at places where bread was distributed it was only handed out in slices.

The Food Minister concluded a gloomy survey of the situation with the remark that he viewed neither the present nor future situations with optimism. He was only trying, he said, to avoid a dangerous pessimism.

Croatians Ask Military Regime

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—Proceedings in the Croatian Diet reveal that a great Croatian party has applied to the Hungarian military authorities for the establishment of a military régime in Croatia, on the ground that the present Croatian Government and the Coalition Party that supports it is unduly lenient toward Serbian agitators and prisoners, and secretly maintains connections with Serbia.

The government party indignantly repudiated the accusation, and the deputies attacked finally left the Chamber, whereupon it was decided to refer the matter to a committee of investigation.

FURTHER EVIDENCE IN BENEDETTO BRIN CASE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday).—The examination of witnesses continues in the Benedetto Brin court martial. Evidence was given by the police agent who, disguised as a soldier, was put in contact with Carlo Moschini and Barcolini in Milan prison. He declared Carpi spoke of his journey to Austria, but denied a knowledge of the Benedetto Brin disaster saying, however, that if free he could discover its authors.

The Governor of the Venice prison said Carpi had told him of his journey to Austria, but nothing concerning espionage and bombs. Major Branchini, commandant of the war prisoners' camp at Nola, where Carpi was, for a time subsequent to his Venice imprisonment, testified to his knowledge of the German language and to the fact he was suspected of obtaining money sent to prisoners.

COUNT VON LUXBURG IN SWEDEN

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Count von Luxburg, former German Minister to Argentina, has arrived at Gothenburg on board the Swedish motor steamer Suecia, on which he sailed from Buenos Aires on July 9, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. He proceeded at once to Germany.

IRISH MEMBERS AT WESTMINSTER

Tuesday's Sitting Marked by Return of Irish Nationalists—Mr. Dillon's Notice—New Alien Enemy Bill Read Second Time

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday).—Yesterday marked the return of the Irish members to Westminster, over 50 Irish Nationalists being in their places at question time in the House of Commons. Mr. Dillon rose early in the proceedings to give notice of his intention to move, at an early date, a motion condemning the government's Irish policy as inconsistent with the Allies' war aims, and was received with cheers in some quarters, although his reception by the greater part of the House was cold. The government is expected to set aside Monday for the Irish debate.

After Dr. Macnamara had explained the government's proposals for improved distribution of naval prize money, Sir Albert Stanley dealt with the new Trading With the Enemy Bill, which aims at rendering impossible the establishment of an enemy bank in Great Britain for five years after the war. This was designed, he said, to meet the real menace, since German banks had been established, not with a view to an honorable participation in the development of trade in this country, but as part of a deliberate national policy of commercial and political penetration. "The bill," he explained, "covers all enemy financial undertakings as well as banks."

Sir Henry Datzell welcomed the tone of conviction in the minister's speech and some members urged the extension of the boycott period, whereas J. M. Henderson deprecated the bill as an attempt to prejudice peace conditions. Mr. Runciman endorsed the minister's argument that the subject could not be viewed purely from a financial standpoint, since the German banks with branches in London had used their financial strength and knowledge mainly to increase Germany's belligerent strength. He expressed anxiety, however, lest London's value as a great international center should be diminished, but Sir A. Steel Maitland denied, on the government's behalf, that the closing of the German banks would endanger the London money market's future position, and replying to a question said that while the actual textual uniformity of the measures was not possible, legislation on the subject of the dominions was on practically parallel lines with that in this country. The bill having been read a second time was referred to a committee of the whole House.

Replying to a question Lord Robert Cecil gave information regarding military and political matters in Mesopotamia and Hedjaz. General Marshall's operations on the Euphrates in March and in the neighborhood of Kirkuk in April resulted, he said, in 10,000 Turkish casualties, of whom 7500 are prisoners of war; while 30 guns and much other war matériel was captured.

Meanwhile the Mesopotamia political administration had made satisfactory progress, redeeming the country from the state of ruin into which it had fallen under the Turks. 13 government primary schools, four municipal state-aided schools, a teachers' training school and a survey school having been opened, while extension classes in agriculture have also been inaugurated.

"The local demand for education is," Lord Robert said, "very insistent, and is being met as rapidly as the supply of teachers will permit. Large tracts of untitled land have been plowed through the combined efforts of the people and the political administration, mechanical tractors and artillery horses having been pressed into the service.

Meanwhile, the opening up of the country by road and railway, improved water transport and the establishment of security of highways have produced an increase of trade and the lowering of prices of commodities. "The contrast with the neighboring country, occupied by the Turks where disorder and famine prevail, has not failed," Lord Robert said, "to impress the population and its leaders, and relations between the troops and the people are excellent, while the opinion is frequently expressed that the British people mean well by the Arab race.

Regarding the operations continued by the King of Hedjaz, Lord Robert said the casualties inflicted on the Turks between Deraa and Maan amounted to some 2000, while two locomotives had been destroyed, 122 culverts and bridges demolished and railway communication between those points permanently interrupted.

In the interior, Sheriff Ali captured five Turkish convoys aggregating 1500 camels, whilst the Emir of Hail

has been severely defeated by Sheriff Abdulla. Lord Robert added that the question of irrigation was being considered, and he did not think the pilgrimages to Hedjaz had been interrupted.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lytton introduced the Education Bill which he described as, "Perhaps the last great legislative act of the present Parliament." Mr. Fisher was an attentive listener to the opening stages of the debate.

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—John Dillon, Irish Nationalist leader, gave notice that in the House of Commons today that he would ask the government tomorrow for a day for the discussion of the following motion:

"The policy pursued toward Ireland by the government is inconsistent with the great principles for the vindication of which the allied powers are carrying on the war. This policy has greatly alienated and exasperated the Irish people, and if persisted in will further alienate and exasperate them and will steadily increase the difficulty of reaching a settlement of the Irish question on the basis of friendship between the British and Irish nations."

"That this House entirely indorses the principles laid down by President Wilson when speaking of the objects for which America and her allies are fighting," he said:

"These great objects can be put into a single sentence. What we seek is the reign of law, based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind. These great ends cannot be achieved by debating and seeking to reconcile and accommodate what statesmen may wish, with their projects for balances of power and of national opportunity. They can be realized only by the extermination of what the thinking peoples of the world desire, with their longing hope for justice and for social freedom and opportunity."

"And that this House is of the opinion that the true solution of the Irish question is to put into operation without delay with regard to Ireland the principles laid down by President Wilson in his historic utterance."

Replying to a questioner, Sir Leo G. Chiozza Money, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, said the transport of American troops across the Atlantic necessarily had deprived the United Kingdom and the Entente Allies of imports they might otherwise have had. He added, however, that the shipping organization as a whole, had been such that the supplies of materials of war had been carried in quantities adequate for the British and their allies.

Rear Admiral G. P. W. Hope, Deputy First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, announced that three British officers and 518 men, one British naval officer and eight naval ratings and six Indian officers and 732 men had died in Turkish prison camps in the 18 months from January, 1917, to the present.

PRESS COMMENT ON HOOVER STATEMENT

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—In commenting upon the review of the food situation given by Herbert C. Hoover, American Food Administrator, The Manchester Guardian calls attention to the prime factor in the fortunate result: "The astonishing response of the American people to the appeal that they should economize to help feed us."

"The American Government rejected the motion of attempting a rationing system for its enormous and varied country," the newspaper continues, "and the tremendous reduction in American consumption which secured supplies for the Allies has been achieved by the organized exertion of 20,000,000 householders in the United States. Next to raising their armies, this is the most memorable of all proofs of intense earnestness of the American people."

OVER TWO BILLION SHELLS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—More than 2,000,000,000 shells for small arms have been delivered to the army since the United States entered the war, said an announcement just issued by the ordnance department. Up to July 13, 2,275,000 small arms of all varieties and 82,540 machine guns had been produced. Machine-gun production for the week ending July 13 was 6681.

U-BOAT'S VICTIMS IN MAINE ALL LANDED

Crew of Fishing Vessel Sunk Monday Off Cape Porpoise in Open Boats 36 Hours

PORTLAND, Me.—All those on the Gloucester fishing schooner, Robert and Richard, sunk by a German submarine off the Maine coast Monday, had been accounted for today.

There were 23 persons on the vessel. Three men were landed at Kennebunkport and 11 at this port last night. Four more were brought in today and four men and a boy were picked up at sea and taken to Boston. Capt. Robert Wharton and the members of his crew were at sea from 36 to 48 hours after they took to their three boats at the command of the U-boat captain Monday forenoon 65 miles off Cape Porpoise.

According to Capt. Robert Wharton of the Robert and Richard, the submarine appeared astern about noon on July 22 and finally overtaking the schooner fired a shot and was soon alongside. The fishermen was ordered to send a boat over to the submarine and three Germans were rowed to the schooner, where they confiscated the vessel's papers and flag. A bomb was then used to blow up the schooner.

Five of Crew in Boston

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Five members of the crew of the fishing schooner Robert and Richard, torpedoed off the Maine coast, arrived in Boston this morning, and after being questioned at Commonwealth Pier they visited the headquarters of Rear Admiral Wood, where they were again examined by Lieut. Leonard Kirby of the intelligence department. As soon as the interviews were over, the men left for their homes in Gloucester, Mass.

CLEANERS' WAGE HEARING

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission announces that a public hearing will be held for all cleaners of buildings and offices, also their employers, Aug. 12, in the hearing room of the Public Service Commission, 1 Beacon Street, to discuss the determinations of the Wage Board regarding a minimum wage to be paid any female employee who is an office or building cleaner. The resolutions under discussion will be to the effect that between the hours of 7 p. m. and 8 a. m. female employees as cleaners be paid 30 cents an hour and those working between the hours of 8 a. m. and 7 p. m., 26 cents an hour.

NAVAL OFFICERS HONORED

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Amid the hearty cheers of the officers and men of the British and American squadrons, King George today decorated two American naval officers, Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman and Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss. Rear Admiral Rodman was made a knight commander of the Order of the Bath, and Rear Admiral Strauss a knight commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The investiture took place on board the flagship of the grand fleet. The honors were conferred in acknowledgment of the special appreciation of the King for the part the American navy is playing in the war.

WOMEN WORKERS' VALUE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—That women are surpassing men in their work at metal trades was revealed in the report issued by the National Industrial Conference Board here, Tuesday. The report which included information from 131 establishments said that employers considered women more thorough and rapid workers than men. Although women are not used extensively in place of men, the work they are doing in munitions and other plants, deserves much commendation, and employers expect to increase their salaries according to their work, it was stated in the report.

FORMER KHEDIVE VISITS KAISER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday).—A Berlin message states that the former Khedive of Egypt is visiting the Kaiser.

The Coward Idea in Army Shoes

Because we believe that good footwear will help win the war, the best that we have learned in 50 years of shoemaking is shaped and stitched into this army shoe.

These are soldierly shoes,—obedient to what you ask of them, trim looking on parade and with the fibre to see you through heavy duty. With us leather is still leather.

They take a firm clasp of the heel and instep but leave the toes free to flex easily as you walk. Hard or soft to-cup.

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(Near Warren Street)

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AMERICA'S LEADER
Beaded Tip
SHOE LACES
The Tip Cannot Pull Off
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS LOOK on the wrapper for Trade Beaded Mark
AT SHOE STORES AND BOOTBLACKS
UNITED LACE & SHOE MANUFACTURERS
Originals and Sole Manufacturers
AUBURN, PROVIDENCE, R. I.



REFORM OF PRISON SYSTEM ADVOCATED

Need for Immediate Changes in Worn-Out Methods Giving Place to Better Remedial Measure Is Discussed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In all human affairs, it seems necessary to have a constant restatement of aims. Rules and regulations, codes and systems, outgrow the conditions under which they were ordained and, unless they are enlarged from time to time as men take in a wider view, they end in becoming not only useless, but tyrannical. This is particularly true of prison systems, and it may be said that the moral and intellectual growth of a community may be gauged fairly accurately by its attitude toward those who come under the comprehensive term of criminals.

Just over 100 years ago, Elizabeth Fry paid her first visit to old Newgate Prison and found all those conditions, which, to our generation, seem almost inconceivable. Just as the general standard of building and housing improved, so the conditions of prisons were raised, and there is no comparison between the prisons of 50 years ago and those of today. The thinkers, the men and women who are in the vanguard of social progress, are, however, not satisfied with the mere external treatment of those permanently or temporarily imprisoned, and the reason is not far to seek. The world has changed its ideas upon the vast subject of criminality; it is engaged upon a close analysis of what constitutes crime, and in a process of investigation which covers a wide field of inquiry, the persistent question presents itself as to how far experiment has proved the necessity for substituting reformation for the outworn system of deterrent punishment by suffering.

Public opinion has traveled many leagues from the old, hideous methods of punishing crime, from the stupidity that imagined that useless and profitless fatigue was a good thing for a human being who had broken the accepted code, but with an enlarged conception of the possibilities of good in everybody, the various methods of building upon this potentiality have grown by leaps and bounds.

At the back of all imprisonment lies the necessity for the protection of society, and, incidentally, it aims at the reformation of the imprisoned, but what seems to have held up much of the more progressive effort to insure the latter, is the remnant of that old spirit of revenge for the crime committed, which went upon the basis of "an eye for an eye." This almost unconscious tendency has undoubtedly hampered much of the remedial work, and yet, in many places, experiments are being made in the direction of reformation of the prisoner, which offer indisputable evidence that under wholesome influence and with the stimulus of work to assist it, the results are incomparably better than were ever obtained under the old penal system. It is only necessary to mention the Borstal system and the various movements in the United States to show how far reform has already progressed from the experimental to the practical stage.

Society, then, is asking itself what a criminal is, and, according to its lights, it answers the question intelligently or otherwise. To some, of course, it is obvious that an offender is just a person who, having fallen short of the social standard, must be punished by a punishment which fits the crime. Such views, however, are passing away with rapidity, and in their place, rational and constructive ones have arisen. The business of the community is to restore the moral health and sanity of a prisoner, and a more public confidence is discerned that more punishment as a remedy for crime not only fails to redeem, but is unworthy and essentially vindictive. When it is remembered that under the Borstal methods the whole aim is to build up character, to restore self-respect and render the individual self-supporting, it is easily seen that even from an economical standpoint the modern method is the best. The whole question of penal reform is linked up to all other social problems. Slums and congested unwholesome areas, economic conditions, lack of any kind of prohibition, all touch upon the subject. How far is the community responsible for the production of the abnormal citizen? To ignore this aspect of the matter is to leave the root untouched, to continue that ancient and futile plan of attempting cure, when prevention should have had the first attention.

Nobody who has had any experience of life in a great city regards the work of humane magistrates or of prison officials as easy. They merely administer the whole system as they find it. The fault lies in its mechanical, inelastic and unintelligent methods, in a fundamental mistake which has merely shut up a misdeed with little or no attempt to alter his condition of mind.

It has been said truly that the general public may be forgiven for its attitude toward the former prisoner, because as a rule, he is not a great success, but here again it is often the fault of the system, which, excepting for those under 21 years of age, does very little to build up the elements of self-respect and honesty, and a good deal to diminish them. The tendency, therefore, is for the outcast to consort with others, to go where he is wanted, and to justify society in its attitude.

In the Social Renaissance of today men go deeper and deeper into what is fundamental, and thus it is that every educationalist worthy of the name, indeed everybody who has ima-

gination and a love of humanity asks for two great reforms. The first is that every child shall have a chance of good development, so that we shall cease to manufacture undesirable, the second that the probation and reformatory systems shall be exercised more freely, so that every chance may be given to good influences, and to that enlightenment that comes from understanding. The fact is that only by sympathetic insight can the necessities of offenders be understood and it is by the supply of what is lacking in their mental attitude that their balance can be readjusted. No doubt at present there are many who must be kept under permanent control, but even so the question presses home as to whether, while under this control, the community is doing its best to assist prisoners, or whether the old punishment still contains within it the element of vindictiveness.

The cell system, the atmosphere of suspicion and fear in prison life, the mistrust even of the warders themselves, are all parts of worn-out and effete methods, all parts of misconception and false appreciation of what crime is and what punishment should be.

BRITISH WOMEN AND COOPERATION

Important Work by Cooperative Guild Is Recorded by Mme. Polovtsev, Labor Organizer Under Kerensky Government

LONDON, England.—A crowded hall, and a hurried effort to get through a complicated program—these were the external conditions at the Congress of the Women's Cooperative Guild at Bradford. But after three days of intense and assiduous work under these somewhat unfavorable conditions—one experienced merely a sense of added courage, hope and faith.

I should like to give two reasons for the encouragement which the congress was to me, writes Madame Polovtsev, labor organizer under the Kerensky government. The first was the manner in which the questions dealing with the most important resolutions of the congress were dealt with. The earnestness of the discussion was quite adequate to the earnestness of the subject. In the severely restricted time—never extended—the speakers managed to give excellently expressed and thought-out speeches, the very heart of the matter under discussion, and it was always at the critical moment when the question was quite clear from the two opposite standpoints, that the members of the congress decided unanimously to take the vote. The self-control of the speakers and audience, the excellency of the speeches and the complete understanding of the subjects dealt with, were the most characteristic features of the work of the congress.

This was also the impression of some representatives of the men's cooperative organizations, who were present as guests at the congress. Mr. William Maxwell, the president of the International Cooperative Alliance, emphasized this point in his speech. He said that at this meeting he found his expectations of and his belief in the British women strengthened and that he foresaw a great future for them in the further development of cooperation.

The second characteristic feature that I would like to point out was the deep understanding of the close connection of the economic problems of cooperation with the problems of social and economic reconstruction and the welfare—not only of the English people, but of the peoples in general, working in mutual confidence and cooperation. Many of the resolutions of the guild were devoted to the problems of the welfare of the next generations, to the problems of education, etc., and these problems were treated not only from the economic point of view, in the narrow meaning of the word—but as questions affecting the organization of the State on the basis of justice and freedom.

In connection with the congress visits were arranged to the well known municipal institutions in Bradford dealing with the welfare of women and children, crèches, communal kitchens, etc. And here again the visitors found women with a deep comprehension of their social duties, emphasizing the importance of the cooperative effort in the social and economic problems of the present time and their international character.

I may say that my friends and myself, who have had the privilege of attending the congress, feel convinced that democratic ideals have firm supporters in British women cooperators. The 808 delegates representing the different branches of the movement unanimously voted for the resolution expressing friendly feelings toward young Russia and a wish to come into close contact with her people by means of friendly economic relations but not by military intervention.

It must be my hearty wish that the British women will have the opportunity of bringing their high capacities, their common-sense and their interest in social and economic questions into the ever widening fields of state-administration and reconstruction. This would be the best security for the common and friendly prosperity of all nations.

BERNSTORFF HAND IN NEWSPAPER DEAL

New Chapter Added to the Story About New York Mail Purchase in a Letter Found in the Effects of Dr. Heinrich Albert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The hand of Count von Bernstorff is seen in the majority of those moves of the German propagandists in the United States which are now being uncovered by federal and state agents. It was the German Ambassador in Washington, apparently, to whom the lesser German agents looked when an important decision had to be made. This is indicated in a letter from Paul T. Davis, which was found in the effects of Dr. Heinrich Albert, whose portfolio got into the hands of a federal agent during a ride on a trolley car. The letter is dated June 21, 1915, and is in part as follows:

"Dear Sir: My father, George H. Davis, has asked me to write to you about the matter of the acquisition of the Mail by Dr. Bernburg and his friends.

"In November, 1914, my father conceived the idea that Germany ought to be represented in New York by one of the papers printed in English. He spoke to a number of prominent German-Americans about the scheme, and finally, through Mr. George von Skal, got in touch with Ambassador von Bernstorff. Mr. Percival Kuhne acted as the head of the movement until it was found that he could not devote the necessary time to the matter in hand, and at father's suggestion Mr. Ludwig Nissen was substituted.

"During this time several papers that were on the market were canvassed and investigated, and we decided upon the Mail as the only paper that was not too expensive, and the running expenses of which were not too high. We opened negotiations with the proprietors of the Mail and proceeded until Ambassador Count von Bernstorff notified both Mr. Kuhne and Mr. Nissen that at that time nothing further should be done in the matter. Mr. Nissen asked that negotiations with the Mail be discontinued, saying he had been requested to do so, and this was done at his request, and the letter of discontinuance, the answer by the Mail people were read to Mr. Nissen.

"Despairing of getting the support of the German Government, father continued his efforts to arouse sufficient enthusiasm among the German-Americans to buy the Mail. While thus engaged he met Mr. Nissen at Dr. Edward Burghardt's office (son-in-law of George Ethel), and heard then that Dr. Rumely took an interest in the paper and had taken up the matter where my father had left off. Father thereupon went to Mr. Nissen and offered cooperation, but he never could find out what Mr. Nissen was doing or not doing.

"Father found among his friends a prospectus submitted by Mr. McClure and Dr. Rumely to Mr. Nissen, and then he became certain he was being pushed aside. When the paper changed hands he asked George von Skal to try to arrange between the people interested in the paper and himself some move for recompensing him for the time and labor and expense he had expended while attempting to promote the acquisition of the paper by interests friendly to Germany; but a few days ago Mr. von Skal reported that he had tried to speak to Dr. Bernburg before his sailing and had failed therein, and then spoke to others, but being in the employ of the German Government he says he cannot push the matter properly.

"He therefore takes the liberty of writing to you through me, understanding that you continue in the office of Dr. Bernburg, to find out whether arrangements cannot be made or an adjustment had.

"There were a number of conferences, one at the home of Mr. Kuhne, Mr. Van Amringe, a very prominent lawyer (a son of the dean of the law faculty of Columbia College), gave valuable assistance to us and if an adjustment is had father would like to pay him out of his allowance for his services and loss of time.

"My father was born in Germany, came here 40 years ago, has revisited Germany a number of times, and is very enthusiastically for the German cause. When he started on the paper matter he gave no thought to the pecuniary end of the matter, but now thinks he is entitled to the proper recompense.

"Your early reply will greatly oblige.

"Very respectfully yours,

"PAUL T. DAVIS."

WEEKS' CAMPAIGN OFFICE IS OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—Senator John W. Weeks has opened campaign headquarters in the Seollay Building, Scollay Square, Boston, from where his campaign for renomination to the United States Senate will be directed. The Senator has named Congressman Samuel E. Winslow of Worcester chairman of his campaign committee. Wakefield is forming the first Richard H. Long Club, as part of the campaign to secure for Mr. Long the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

FEW CASES OF HIGHER PRICES TO SOLDIERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Few instances of higher prices having been charged soldiers than civilians were discovered in a nation-wide inquiry,

the result of which is announced by Secretary Baker. In cases where the charges of discrimination were found to be borne out, the inquiry developed that higher prices for the most part had been quoted for articles of necessity. "At many places no discrimination was found," Secretary Baker said. "At many points there is a more or less tendency to give discounts to soldiers. Instances of discrimination were found, though, as a rule, not among the best class of dealers."

JAPAN'S WORD ON RUSSIA AWAITED

Unofficial Report Is That Aid Is to Be Given Tzecho-Slovaks—Purpose of United States Is to Help and Not to Interfere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—State Department officials are awaiting official confirmation of the decision reported to have been reached in Tokyo to join with the United States and the Entente in extending military aid to Russia. Information from London and Tokyo discloses to officials that the plan contemplated is the direct extension of aid to the Tzecho-Slovak Army. This army, as indicated in official reports published in The Christian Science Monitor on Monday, already has the confidence of the Russian people in the territories it has traversed, and it is deemed quite natural that the Tzecho-Slovak force should be considered the nucleus around whose standard Japan and the other nations of the Entente would gather for the rendering of that effective service to Russia that all allied nations agree must be given.

It is understood that reference in Japanese newspapers to the immediate conversion of the Diet is taken as a confirmation of the report that the Japanese Government has decided to send a military expedition to Russia. It may be considered certain that the Tzecho-Slovak commander will receive instructions to remain in Siberia and not take his forces to France, as he proposed in the paragraph of his report to Professor Masaryk.

It is the purpose of the United States and of the allied governments to help Russia, and not to interfere in her internal affairs. Whether Japan has been brought to the attitude, even in a measure, of the usefulness of her allies, cannot be known until the official confirmation of the Tokyo action comes in the form of a note or some official communication.

The Department of State on Monday revealed that large quantities of Red Cross supplies were being sent to Vladivostok for the Tzecho-Slovaks, and, unquestionably, if in their fight against the former German prisoners, rifles should be needed, a large supply of Russian rifles ordered in the United States before the overthrow of Mr. Kerensky will be made available.

Similarly, the United States Shipping Board has agreed to assign certain tonnage for the Russian situation, as it has been found desirable to get, if possible, certain raw materials from Russia by the Pacific route. In other words, the ships that take war supplies to Russia can bring back products needed in our war plants.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE ANNOUNCEMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Treasury virtually has decided to hold the fourth Liberty Loan campaign in the three weeks period between Saturday, Sept. 28, and Saturday, Oct. 19. An amendment is expected this week in order to permit Liberty Loan workers and business interests to arrange for the campaign.

The length of the drive will be reduced from the usual four weeks as recommended by many Liberty Loan workers, with the hope of averting the usual slump of interest in the middle of the campaign.

Reasons prompting officials to choose the dates include the fact that farmers during October probably can make liberal subscriptions from harvest proceeds, and that it is desirable to end the campaign a week or two before the November election. Thousands of candidates for office expected to enroll as Liberty Loan speakers, although discussion of political questions will not be tolerated.

LARGE CROP INCREASE

DURHAM, N. H.—The crop acreage in the State of New Hampshire increased more than 32 per cent this year, according to figures made public here today by the State Food Production Committee. There was also a large increase in gardening operations, 75 per cent more land being devoted to gardening than in 1917.

WAR STAMP SALES INCREASE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sales of war savings and thrift stamps have increased rapidly in July, with the result that the total value of these securities placed to date has reached \$447,820,970, the Treasury Department announces. Nebraska, according to the detailed figures, is leading in per capita sales with an average of \$16.64.

METROPOLITAN LINE TO NEW YORK, \$5.23

ONLY ROUTE CAPE COD CANAL VIA BANGOR LINE—4 Trips Weekly From India Wharf every Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri., at 5 P. M. to Bangor and all intervening landings, connections at Rockland for Bar Harbor, Brooklin and intermediate landings. Tues., Wed., Fri., Sat. On Blue Hill Line, connections at Rockland for Blue Hill and intermediate landings. Wed. and Sat. BOSTON AND PORTLAND LINE Leave Central Wharf Tues., Thurs. and Sat. at 5 P. M. Inquiries, tickets and telegrams at Wharf Office—Fort Hill 4790. Also City Office, 332 Washington St.—Tel. Main 2584.

GERMAN METHODS OF SPREADING NEWS

Interesting Revelations of Herr Erzberger's News Bureau Made in Comments by Influential Berlin Newspaper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The whole German press has given prominence to a remarkable statement made on behalf of the government in the Reichstag regarding the rôle played during the war by Herr Erzberger, the Center deputy, who, with his comings and goings to Munich, Vienna and neutral countries, has lurked throughout in the background of affairs, and who, while he has played no prominent part in the public sittings of the Reichstag, has the reputation, nevertheless, of having been one of the prime movers in the various political crises of the past three years. Latterly there have been rumors of a split between the ubiquitous Center politician and Count von Hertling, and the statement now made amounts to a disavowal of him as an agent of the German Foreign Office; but that statement itself raises questions which confirm the impression that much remains to be disclosed as to the real character of the relations between Herr Erzberger and the German authorities, and the actual part he has played.

The statement was made in response to a question from Count Westarp, the Conservative leader, as to whether Herr Erzberger was employed on an official mission to Vienna in December, 1917. Herr Deuttmoser, replying on behalf of the Chancellor, said: "In December, 1917, Herr Erzberger informed the Foreign Office that he was contemplating a visit to Vienna of one or two weeks' duration. This journey, he stated, was not concerned with political matters, but with a matter that concerned the (Roman) Catholic Church, the favorable settlement of which was also in the interest of the Empire. Neither then nor later was Herr Erzberger intrusted with a mission, or empowered to engage in political activities abroad. Herr Erz-

berger communicated the result of his journey to the Foreign Office, just as other deputies do from time to time on their return from visits abroad." Most of the papers reproduced this statement without further comment, but both the Berliner Tageblatt and the Kölnische Zeitung supplied some further details of very great interest. "On several occasions," wrote the former paper, "confidential information has been given in the main committee of the Reichstag as to the activities in which Herr Erzberger has engaged in an honorary official capacity (ehrenamtlich). Herr Erzberger, it was there stated, has successfully endeavored since the outbreak of war to assist the official press and news service with the help of a bureau conducted by himself. In view of the progress made with the perfecting of the official service, the dismantling of this bureau has been in progress for some long time, in accordance with the wishes of and in agreement with, Herr Erzberger himself. By the work described, proffered in extraordinary circumstances and now nearing its conclusion, Herr Erzberger rendered services worthy of recognition in connection with the expansion of the press and news service."

The Kölnische Zeitung's version of the matter was that Herr Erzberger offered his services to the government on the outbreak of war "for the instruction of foreign newspapers," and that for this purpose he established with government money a large news bureau, the numerous staff of which included foreigners, and was engaged in supplying the neutral press with material concerning German policy and the German economic situation, and, indeed, concerning the war situation as a whole. The Cologne paper added that Herr Erzberger was supplied with secret information of all kinds, and that not only did the German Government find his great "skill" extremely useful, but, comprehensively enough, "the Foreign Office desired to utilize the excellent relations that the deputy in question enjoyed with the Vatican." The funds supplied to Herr Erzberger, it stated, increased from year to year until they have amounted in all to some 30,000,000 marks. "In many circles," it concluded, "and even among the political friends of Herr Erzberger, there is rejoicing that there is now a responsible official service for influencing public opinion outside Germany."

FRAUD UNCOVERED IN ARMY CONTRACTS

Manufacturers Evade Rigid Inspection Tests and Deliver Inferior Articles—Gross Profiteering Charged

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fraud and gross profiteering have been uncovered in many contracts for army shoes, shirts, leggings, overcoats and other soldiers' supplies and equipment as a result of investigation by army intelligence and Department of Justice agents.

Information shedding light on methods by which manufacturers were able to evade rigid inspection tests and pass inferior articles to fill government contracts is understood to have been gathered from new confessions of some of the 18 raincoat contractors under arrest in New York, charged with bribery, fraud or conspiracy.

Action will be taken against the other manufacturers as rapidly as specific proof of fraud is developed. It is said: In some cases officials plan to give publicity to the practices without undertaking criminal prosecutions. The reason for this, it was explained, is that government agents have evidence of irregularity and profiteering in hundreds of contracts without the substantiating proof on which conviction might be based.

An outgrowth of the campaign against graft and fraud in army contracts caused largely, it was charged, by the illegal system of negotiating orders through commission fee agents, is the discovery that a number of officers in the quartermaster's corps, responsible for placing contracts, caused largely, it was charged, salaries from concerns which employed them in civil life.

Many officers, particularly in the quartermaster's corps, are said to have been given commissions through the influence of their former employers. These officers are declared to have subsequently used their influence to obtain commissions for others similarly situated.

GERMAN METHODS OF SPREADING NEWS

Interesting Revelations of Herr Erzberger's News Bureau Made in Comments by Influential Berlin Newspaper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—The whole German press has given prominence to a remarkable statement made on behalf of the government in the Reichstag regarding the rôle played during the war by Herr Erzberger, the Center deputy, who, with his comings and goings to Munich, Vienna and neutral countries, has lurked throughout in the background of affairs, and who, while he has played no prominent part in the public sittings of the Reichstag, has the reputation, nevertheless, of having been one of the prime movers in the various political crises of the past three years. Latterly there have been rumors of a split between the ubiquitous Center politician and Count von Hertling, and the statement now made amounts to a disavowal of him as an agent of the German Foreign Office; but that statement itself raises questions which confirm the impression that much remains to be disclosed as to the real character of the relations between Herr Erzberger and the German authorities, and the actual part he has played.

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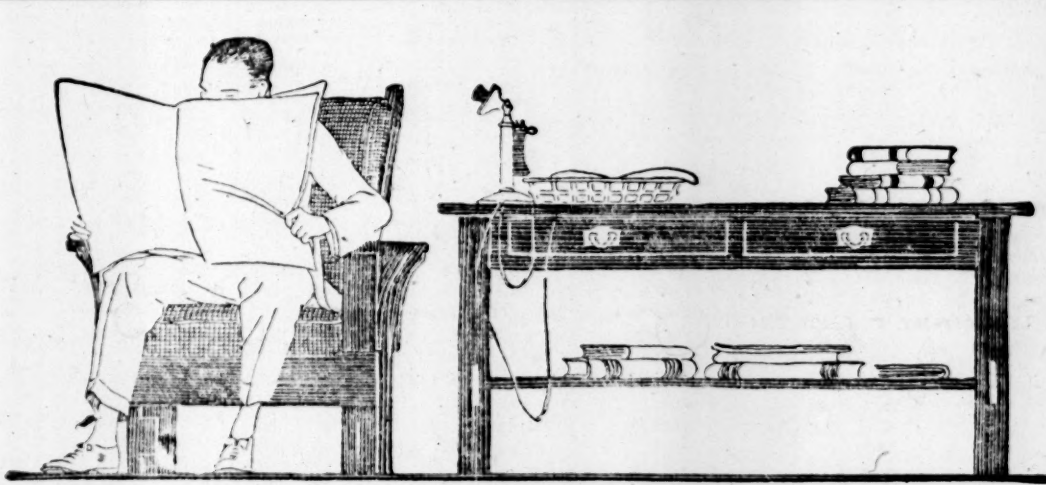
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Beginning Today, July 24, We Offer

Six Days of Courtesy in the August Furniture Sale

We can't offer, as in former sales, the privilege of advance selection, because the sale is now going on. But we do offer what amounts to the same thing—to charge your July Furniture purchases on these days to your August account.

* * *

This permits you to buy your needed furniture now and to pay for it in September.

This is the Regular Wanamaker World-Famous August Sale of Furniture

enlarged and enriched with more furniture at moderate prices for war-workers equipping new homes. This sale embraces all kinds of furniture—the finest and the most expensive. It includes our entire regular stock of home furniture and special purchases—

At 10 to 50 Per Cent. Less in Prices

We began the sale with larger stocks, larger variety, and better values than in any recent year. We designedly made prices low, offering everything we had on hand, restricting nothing to fulfill our war-time policy of unusual service, small profits. The selling has been very large. The sale has proved by its service that it was a necessity.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York

GERMANS ARE NOW BOTH IN RETREAT AND IN DIFFICULTIES

(Continued from page two)

as a local operation not directly involved in the strategy of the Aisne-Marne battle front. It has great value, however, he said, as it serves to keep the Germans guessing.

Italian View of Americans

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An article published in *Il Secolo* XLX of Genoa, and written by a correspondent of the *Giornale D'Italia* of Rome, made public today by the State Department, says:

"The American intervention is not a formula, a hope, a promise; it is a reality, in all its forms. The organization for transforming and receiving the great army is already complete. I did not believe that the Americans could have done so much, but after having seen it, I am able to believe that they will do much more and will obtain their aims. It is not simply an army which goes into line, not merely soldiers who make ready to fight; it is a people in arms which lands from across the ocean; sure of its own thought; confident in its own deeds. They believe; they come confident of a great task, decided to accomplish it to avenge wrongs and right them."

Rumor Declared False

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Wolf Bureau dispatch coming by way of Amsterdam today purporting to picture tremendous sacrifices among the American troops in the great offensive, and containing carefully phrased references to the Americans being pushed forward with Negroes, is characterized by officials here as the same sort of an attempt to create a depression in the United States, as German official and semi-official channels have repeatedly turned upon the French and the British.

Any reference to the American troops as cannon fodder is obviously ridiculous. It is well known that they have been brigaded with British and French troops, as well as operating by divisions among themselves. Any statement that any particular class of troops has been picked for sacrifice is said by officials to be almost unworthy of notice.

Americans at Epieds

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Americans lost heavily in the fighting at Epieds on July 22, according to the Wolf Bureau correspondent at the front. He says that after a desperate struggle, during which the village changed hands frequently, the Germans were victors. Eight American officers and 130 men were taken prisoner by the Germans, he adds, and 12 American machine guns were also taken.

COMMUNIQUÉS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German official report made public on Tuesday night says:

"There have been local engagements on the western bank of the Aisne. Between Soissons and Rheims the Crown Prince's army frustrated a strong attack by joint enemy forces."

Yesterday afternoon's report says: "At many points on the front British detachments advanced against our lines. They were repulsed. Artillery activity revived in the evening."

"There was quiet on the battle front at times. South of the Aisne the enemy, as a result of his heavy losses, did not renew his attacks yesterday. The artillery duels also decreased in violence."

"On both sides of the Ourcq and between the Ourcq and the Marne the enemy launched partial attacks on nearly all sectors; they were repulsed. South of the Ourcq they were frustrated by our counter-attacks."

"Enemy detachments which penetrated our advanced positions on the Marne on both sides of Jaulgonne were thrown back to the river by counter-attacks. There have been local battles southwest and east of Rheims."

"Fifty-two enemy airplanes and four captive balloons were brought down yesterday."

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Today's official statement reads:

"English troops carried out a successful raid last night south of Buczyn, capturing 18 prisoners. Our casualties were light."

"A few prisoners were secured by another of our raiding parties northwest of Albert."

"A raid attempted by the enemy southeast of Bethune was repulsed."

"The hostile artillery has been active in the northern portion of our front, particularly in the neighborhood of Loire."

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The text of today's official statement follows:

"The night was marked by great artillery activity between the Marne and the Aisne and in the Courton and Roi woods, in the Rheims sector."

"At 9 o'clock last night the Germans launched a counter-attack west of Rheims in the region of Virgny. French troops broke all assaults and held their positions intact."

"There are no events of importance to report from the rest of the front."

"The French War Office on Tuesday night issued the following statement: 'On both sides of the Ourcq attacks by our troops during the day obtained satisfactory results notwithstanding the tenacious resistance offered by the enemy, who brought up fresh reserves. North of the river we captured and went beyond Le Plessier-Huleu and reached the western outskirts of Oulchy-la-Ville. We occupied the village of Montigny.'

"South of the Ourcq Franco-American troops crossed the Château Thierry road, carrying the line more than a kilometer to the east. The village of Rocourt is in our hands as well as the greater part of Château Wood."

"On the right bank of the Marne we made new progress north of Mont-St. Pierre and Charleville, which is in our hands. Likewise we enlarged our bridgehead at Jaulgonne."

"On the front between the Marne and Rheims there were violent engagements. Between the Ardre and Virgny, Franco-British troops attacked strong enemy positions and advanced more than a kilometer, inflicting heavy losses. The British took 300 prisoners and five cannon."

"North of Montdidier a local operation this morning enabled us to capture Mailli-Rainval, Sauvillers and Aubvillers. We took 1500 prisoners, including 30 officers."

"Eastern theater, July 22.—There was reciprocal artillery activity in the region of Doiran and west of the Vardar. Patrol engagements took place in the region of Nonte."

"In Albania our troops continued their attacks yesterday and after heavy hand-to-hand fighting drove the Austrians from all their positions south of the Holta River. In the course of two days we captured 600 prisoners, including six officers and 12 machine guns. On our left, on the west bank of the Devol, Italian troops captured Hill 900."

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The text of yesterday's official communication follows:

"In the Tonale region, in the Val-larsa and on the eastern edge of the Asiago plateau the artillery duels have been more intense. Hostile patrols were driven back with losses at Mount View, in the Mori region and on the Asolone. Airplanes bombarded the Matteredo railway establishments. During the action on the 19th on Corno di Ovento, a mountain gun, eight machine guns and a large quantity of ammunition were captured."

"The Italian troops are pushing along the crest of the Silves in Albania and have captured Hill 900. Further to the east French parties occupied the heights on the left bank of the River Holta. Our advanced posts repulsed several attacks at the Kuci ridge. Prisoners and machine guns were captured."

VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday)—An official statement from Austro-Hungarian general headquarters issued yesterday says:

"In the Italian theater there were artillery duels of varying intensity. 'On the Albanian front attempted enemy attacks on both sides of the upper Devol were beaten back."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué for yesterday, received today at the War Department, says:

Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, Section A—South of the Ourcq troops have continued to press the retreating enemy. Our units crossing the Marne have gained possession of Jaulgonne and the woods to the west."

Section B—In Lorraine a hostile raiding party was repulsed by our troops during the night, July 22 to 23. In the Thann sector, on July 20, our troops carried out a successful raid on the enemy's lines, capturing several prisoners. On the same day one of our patrols in the Saint Die sector entered a German trench and killed several of the enemy."

Section C—The morning's arrival with groundfish at the Boston Fish Pier include the following nine schooners: The steamer Surge 81,000 pounds, the steamer Foam 77,000, Lucille M. (British) 16,900, Natalie J. Nelson 48,900, Phillip P. Muata 23,900, Mary C. Santos 23,900, W. M. Goodspeed, 14,900, Antoine C. Santos 26,000 and the Angie B. Watson 22,100 pounds.

This morning's mackerel arrivals at the Fish Pier are: The schooner Mary F. Curtis, 68,000 pounds, large and medium fresh, and 204 barrels salt; for Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company; the schooner Arthur James, 40,000 fresh and 200 barrels salt; Marguerite Backus, 75,000 fresh and the steamer Nyoda, 1500 tinkers and 1500 bonitos.

The wholesale dealers' prices for today are as follows: Steak cod, \$6@9.66; market cod, \$4@4.50; haddock, \$5; steak pollock, \$4.50@5.75; steak cusk, \$4.50@5.75; mackerel, \$10@10.50; swordfish, \$24.

Gloucester Arrivals

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLoucester, Mass.—The schooner Elk landed 150,000 pounds of fresh fish, the Fannie E. Prescott 190,000 this morning, and the schooner Rex arrived Tuesday afternoon with 20,000 halibut and 50,000 fresh fish, and the schooner Selma Blanc from Newfound-land with 1100 barrels of salt herring.

NAVAL COMMISSION PROPOSED

SANTIAGO, Chile—Establishment of a permanent naval commission to the United States similar to the one now in England is proposed by the Mercurio, in an editorial article, "Our Seas Constitute the Best Union with the United States." Admiral Gomez Careno is suggested as the head of such a commission.

RETAILERS EXCEED GASOLINE ADVANCE SET BY FUEL BOARD

(Continued from page one)

the members of the committee that he was heartily in favor of establishing municipal coal depots in many parts of the city of Boston where people who could not afford to buy fuel in more than 100-pound lots could be accommodated at the prevailing cost of fuel.

Local coal dealers were throwing obstacles in the way of municipal coal pockets both Councilmen Francis J. W. Ford and Henry E. Hagan declared. They insisted that the local coal firms were profiteering at the expense of the people and that this was being done with thinly veiled excuses.

Both Councilmen Ford and Hagan said they had ordered their next winter's coal supply months ago when the price was \$10.25 a ton. Mr. Hagan said that he had written three letters to his coal company asking when his coal was to be delivered. He said that as the first letters had been unanswered he enclosed a stamp for reply when he wrote for the third time. This, too, he said was ignored by the company. Then the price was raised almost overnight from \$10.25 a ton to \$11 and the coal company notified him that it was ready to deliver his coal.

Mr. Storrow, in a public statement, Tuesday night, said he would gladly cooperate with Mayor Peters and the councilman committee in the matter of trying to get a coal supply for winter emergencies for the city of Boston.

Coal Station Outlook

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, Mass.—That the outlook with regard to the establishing of municipal coal pockets is most encouraging and that James J. Storrow of the New England Fuel Administration has promised to cooperate in the establishment of these pockets, was reported to Mayor Andrew J. Peters today by James A. Watson, chairman of the Boston City Council's committee on the necessities of life. The idea is to distribute 25,000 tons of coal to different sections, where those who are not able to lay in much coal may apply for an apportionment. Chairman Watson said that as the result of his conversations with Mr. Storrow he believed it was an inconceivable state of affairs which would make it impossible for the city of Boston to get coal for the coming winter.

The Mayor and Mr. Watson favor the following as some of the 10 stations for supplying the public: Huntington Avenue, at the old baseball grounds; Cottage Street, East Boston;

the Food Administration for the relief of people in the congested parts of Boston, and nine more will be soon organized. In order to handle properly the work of these stations it is necessary to secure volunteer workers, and the Massachusetts Food Administration has called upon citizens not within the draft age to assist in the conduct of these stations. Opening of the new stations is deferred only because of the Food Administration being unable to secure sufficient help.

PAVE FOR ALBANY AND CONGRESS STREETS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, Mass.—Two contracts, totaling \$84,402.76, for street paving were approved today by Mayor Andrew J. Peters. One is for John E. Quinn, for paving with granite blocks Congress Street from Atlantic Avenue to Fort Point Channel, and Dorchester Avenue from Congress Street to Summer Street, \$42,736. The other is for Coleman Brothers, for paving with granite blocks Albany Street from Kneeland Street to the Boston & Albany Railroad, \$41,666.76.

FOREIGN WORK CONSOLIDATED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—All divisions of the Committee on Public Information relating to foreign educational work have been placed under the newly created foreign section of the committee. Edgar Sisson, who has been associate chairman of the committee, is named general director of the new section.

Jordan Marsh Company—BUILT ON INTEGRITY—Jordan Marsh Company

We Place On Sale Thursday, July 25

A Most Exclusive High Class Collection of

GOWNS—SUITS—COATS

Comprising the Surplus Summer Stock of

Boylston Street

Wilson

Boylston Street

Importer and Designer of Gowns, Suits, Coats and Skirts

At One-Half of Wilson's Prices

It is hardly necessary to mention the quality and exclusiveness of the garments designed by this well-known Boylston Street Establishment, to the women of Boston, for as a creator of Gowns, Suits and Wraps, Wilson, Inc., stands most distinguished.

The garments are all this season's, comprising ultra beautiful Gowns, Coats, Suits, and Skirts, including some original French models—and as an occasion like this will create a demand larger than the entire Wilson Inc., purchase could possibly supply, we therefore added many choice items from our high grade stocks at corresponding reductions.

Suits

Gowns

Coats

1 Gray Embroidered Baronette Satin Suit 45.00

1 White Baronette Satin Suit, handsomely embroidered 50.00

1 Sleeveless Satin Suit, embroidered in self color 39.50

1 Navy Silk Foulard Suit 29.50

1 Novelty Suit, coat of robin's-egg blue baronette satin with white skirt 39.50

1 Navy Silk Tricotelette Suit, white trimmings 55.00

1 Combination Jersey Suit, slip-over jacket of blue embroidered in white, with white skirt 35.00

1 Embroidered Cotton Gabardine Suit 25.00

1 White Linen Tailored Suit 15.00

1 Tricotine Cloth Suit, tan coat, navy skirt 39.50

1 Tricotine Cloth Suit, tailored model with chamois collar and vest 35.00

1 Blue Worsted Sport Suit, stitched in white 35.00

1 White Satin Suit with deep sailor collar trimmed with wool emb. 50.00

1 Sleeveless Combination Suit, velvet coat, check skirt 29.50

Several Wool Suits, navy, tan, stripes and mixtures 29.50

Several Wool Suits, navy, tan and mixtures 25.00

Medford Street, Charlestown; Massachussetts Avenue, South Boston; Boston & Albany Railroad property, Allston, and land offered by William H. Hayes in Mattapan.

HEARING RESUMED IN ISAACS LIBEL ACTION

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—At the resumed hearing of the Isaacs' libel action yesterday Miss Mabel Hobhouse, the defendant's sister, testified to having seen Mr. Murray, the post-office secretary, at the defendant's house in September, 1914.

Mr. Murray, giving evidence, said he had only been to Sir Charles' house twice, both dates before Sept. 20, 1914. The second time on leaving he met Mr. Isaacs going in. Mr. Murray denied that at an interview in November, 1914, Mr. Isaacs complained to him that Sir Charles Hobhouse and Sir Henry Norman had been to Germany and had invited competition by the Telefunken company. He first heard that story on Jan. 19, through the Admiralty, and immediately told Sir Charles Hobhouse. In February, 1915, he knew the latter was to interview Mr. Isaacs.

Witness on being handed Sir Charles Hobhouse's memorandum of his interview with Mr. Isaacs at the Royal Automobile Club on Feb. 5 said he had seen it before, certainly six months ago, and it may have been at an earlier date. Sir Charles Hobhouse, a few days subsequent to Feb. 5, read or handed him to read, a memorandum of Sir Charles' inter-

view with Mr. Isaacs, and witness stated there was nothing in the present document differing from that he was read or shown in February, 1915.

Mr. Murray produced a copy of a note, probably written by the defendant, stating that the Cabinet had decided that they would reverse the decision to withdraw the contract for the imperial wireless chain.

The judge reminded the jury that it had been suggested that the defendant had written to the Marconi Company without government authority and that Sir Charles had denied the allegation.

TROOP TRANSPORTATION RECORD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A record for rapid troops movement was established at a training camp on July 7 when 19 trains with 220 coaches carried 10,320 soldiers from the camp between 3 o'clock and 9 o'clock p. m. over two railroads. The former record for camp evacuation by rail, the Railroad Administration reported today, was seven trains leaving in one day carrying 4000 men.

NEW ELMIRA COLLEGE HEAD

ELMIRA, N. Y.—The Rev. Dr. Frederick Lent, of New Haven, Conn., has been elected the fifth president of Elmira College, the oldest exclusively women's college in the world. Dr. Lent is an instructor in Yale University and the present pastor of the First Baptist Church of New Haven. He is a native of Nova Scotia. Dr. Lent succeeds the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, who recently resigned the presidency.

STRIKE OF PAPER MAKERS MAY SPREAD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Officials of the International Paper Company expressed apprehension today that a strike of paper makers, firemen and other workers which had enforced the closing of the Glens Falls, Ft. Edward, Corinth, Ticonderoga, N. Y., and Rumboldt, Me., mills might spread to the 15 other plants of the corporation, tying up the entire industry. Such a development, it was stated, would seriously curtail the operations of a large percentage of American newspapers.

It was stated that in the four New York mills 1500 men walked out yesterday, throwing into idleness 500 other employees. The strikers declare that the company has violated a wage-fixing order of the War Labor Board, made in June, when a general walk-out of paper-makers throughout the United States and Canada was imminent.

POSTMEN'S STRIKE SPREADS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS CANADIAN BUREAU

OTTAWA, Ont.—The postmen's strike has now spread to 15 cities in Canada. Ottawa will join this morning. There will be no delivery of the morning mail in some places. The sorters and clerks have also gone out.

NORFOLK HANGAR ON FIRE

NORFOLK, Va.—Fire which started shortly after noon today in an immense hangar at the naval base here threatened to destroy the structure. Help was summoned from Norfolk.

Jordan Marsh Company

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BASEBALL HEADS
PRESENT BRIEF

National Commission Appeals to General Crowder for an Extension of the Effective Time of Work-or-Fight Rule

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The brief drawn by the National Baseball Commission and presented today to Provost Marshal-General Crowder asks extension of the effective time of the work-or-fight regulations as they apply to professional baseball players until the end of the present season, or until the clubs can have time to prepare for a suspension of operations.

General Crowder took the brief under advisement in order to make recommendations to Secretary of War Baker. A definite ruling by the Secretary as to when his order affecting players should become effective was expected late in the day.

General Crowder was told by the baseball representatives that if the regulations were enforced now less than 60 players would remain in the two major leagues and that there would be no time in which to recruit new players to enable the clubs to complete the present playing schedules.

The draft of the brief handed to General Crowder was completed today at a conference of baseball officials. The conference included J. K. Tener, president of the National League; B. B. Johnson, president of the American League; A. G. Herrmann of Cincinnati, chairman, and J. E. Bruce, secretary of the National Commission; J. A. Heydler, secretary of the National League and these club presidents: W. F. Baker, Philadelphia Nationals; C. H. Weeghman, Chicago Nationals; Barney Dreyfuss, Pittsburgh Nationals; P. D. Haughton, Boston Nationals; H. N. Hemphill, New York Nationals; H. H. Prazee, Boston Americans; and Benjamin Minor, Washington Americans.

The American League owners convened at Cleveland on Monday at the call of President B. B. Johnson, to consider whether they should close their parks at once, or try to finish out the entire season or a part of it. The meeting was postponed from 2 o'clock until late in the afternoon on a report from this city that the question of the application of the work-or-fight rule as regards the players was being considered in Washington by the Secretary of War and the provost marshal-general. On announcement from this city that the baseball men would be given a hearing here Wednesday, the American League meeting was adjourned with President Johnson and some of the club heads coming to this city for the conference.

The National League club owners met at Pittsburgh Tuesday and the meeting voted to come to Washington in a body for today's conference.

DATES ARE NAMED
FOR SWIMMING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States championship committee has awarded the complete list of national outdoor aquatic championships for the year for both men and women. F. W. Ruben, chairman of the committee, has announced the list of awards as follows:

EVENTS FOR MEN
100-yard straight-away, Birmingham Athletic Club, Birmingham, Ala.
440-yard swim, South Shore Country Club, Chicago, Ill.
880-yard swim, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, Pelham Bay, N. Y.
One-mile swim, Great Lakes Naval Training Station.
High dive, Los Angeles A. C., Los Angeles, Cal.
Long-distance swim, Riverton Yacht Club, Riverton, N. J.

EVENTS FOR WOMEN
100-yard straight-away, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, Pa.
440-yard swim, Women's Swimming Association of New York.
880-yard swim, Neptune Swimming Club, San Francisco, Cal.
One-mile swim, Rye, N. Y.
Long-distance swim, Detroit A. C., Detroit, Mich.

HUTCHINSON AND
CROKE WIN AT GOLF

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—John Hutchinson and John Croke defeated Charles Evans Jr. and Stewart Gardner in a Red Cross golf match here Tuesday. The individual scores were: Hutchinson 71, Croke 75, Evans 76 and Gardner 78. Several thousand dollars were added to the Red Cross fund as a result of the match, the total was not available last night. B. E. Erskine paid \$210 to act as Evans' caddy.

PITTSBURGH SIGNS ADAMS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—C. B. Adams, star of the 1909 world series, has signed a contract to pitch for the Pittsburgh National League Baseball Club and will report to the team as soon as possible. It was announced here Tuesday night by officers of the club. He has been playing with Kansas City in the American Association and became a free agent for the present when the league closed its season.

TONEY WANTS SOME MONEY

CINCINNATI, O.—Fred Toney, who was sold by the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club, has balked on joining the New York Giants. He thinks he is entitled to part of the purchase money. He announced that he intended to go to his home near Nashville tonight.

AMERICAN CLUBS
ARE TRAVELING

Second Western Invasion of the 1918 Season in This Circuit Scheduled to Start Tomorrow

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Boston	55	24	.693
Cleveland	50	42	.543
New York	46	40	.535
Washington	47	41	.534
St. Louis	45	48	.483
Chicago	39	47	.452
Philadelphia	36	49	.424
Detroit	36	50	.419

RESULTS TUESDAY
New York 4, St. Louis 1.
No games scheduled today.

BOSTON, Mass.—This is an off-day in American League baseball circles, as the clubs are traveling westward to open their second invasion of this circuit in this league for the season of 1918. Unless it is decided at the conference between baseball men and the government authorities that the players shall quit baseball at once, it is expected that this series will be completed and possibly the entire season's schedule played through.

Only one game was played in this league yesterday and that was won by New York over St. Louis by a score of 4 to 1.

NEW YORK DEFEATS
ST. LOUIS BROWNS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York won the deciding game of the series from St. Louis Tuesday, 4 to 1. The New York team bunched hits successfully on Davenport, while the only run scored off Mogridge was due to a home run by Davenport. The score: Inning—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—N. Y. 4 0 0 0 2 1 0 1 0—S. L. 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 9 0. Batteries—Mogridge and Hannan; Davenport and Nunamaker. Umpire—Nallin.

WESTERN CLUBS
INVADING EAST

National League Baseball Teams to Resume Championship Race in Eastern Circuit Today

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	56	28	.667
New York	53	32	.622
Pittsburgh	44	39	.530
Philadelphia	39	43	.475
Cincinnati	37	44	.457
Boston	37	45	.449
Brooklyn	33	47	.413
St. Louis	35	52	.402

GAMES TODAY
Cincinnati at Boston.
St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.

BOSTON, Mass.—The second invasion of the eastern circuit of the National League baseball championship race of 1918 is scheduled to start this afternoon, with Cincinnati at Boston, St. Louis at New York, Chicago at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh at Brooklyn. It is expected that this series of games will be completed irrespective of the ruling which may be made in Washington today, following the conference of baseball men and government officials regarding the application of the work-or-fight ruling to baseball.

The clubs in this league did not engage in any championship games yesterday, the one scheduled to be played at Brooklyn between Pittsburgh and Brooklyn being transferred to Montreal, and played as an exhibition contest.

BROOKLYN WINS AN
EXHIBITION GAME

TORONTO, Ont.—The Pittsburgh and Brooklyn teams of the National League played an exhibition game in Toronto Tuesday, the Superbas winning, 5 to 2. Brooklyn met Miller with four solid hits in the eighth, for four runs and the game. The score: Inning—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—P. 5 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—B. 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 6 1. Batteries—Cheney, Robertson and M. Wheat; Miller and Blackwell, Smith.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Binghamton	49	24	.671
Baltimore	49	29	.625
Rochester	39	32	.549
Newark	41	37	.526
Buffalo	34	42	.447
Syracuse	26	46	.361
Jersey City	17	57	.230

RESULTS TUESDAY
AT JERSEY CITY
Inning—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E. 10 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1—4 10 0. Batteries—Hershe and Howley; Hehl and Breen.

AT BALTIMORE
Inning—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E. 10 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2 8 3. Batteries—Worrell and Schaefer; Manners, Brogan and McNeil.

GAMES TODAY
Toronto at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Newark.
Rochester at Baltimore.
Syracuse at Binghamton.

IRISH WALKING RECORD

BELFAST, Ireland.—A new three-mile walking record for Ireland was set up recently by William Campbell of the Linfield Club at an athletic meeting held on the Ulster grounds in aid of war charities. Campbell covered the distance in 22m. 44.5s. The time at the end of the first and second miles was 7m. 10.1s., and 14m. 34.5s.

PICKUPS

With only one championship game played in the two major leagues yesterday, it was a quiet day for followers of this sport. Most of the clubs were on the road.

Today finds the western clubs of the National League opening the second invasion of the eastern circuit for the season, and it is confidently predicted that they will complete the invasion.

The Boston National League Baseball Club management has announced that it will admit soldiers and sailors who are in uniform free to all championship games during the rest of the season.

If the major leagues should decide to quit for the rest of the season and the International League decided to continue, it would give that organization a chance to get some splendid players and raise its standard of play considerably.

It looks as if the baseball men were going to present their case to the Washington authorities in proper form today. This should have been done as soon as the Provost Marshal-General announced that baseball was a non-essential and then the present uncertainty regarding the sport would not have occurred.

Pitcher C. B. Adams is going to be given another chance to pitch in National League circles. Those who followed the world series of 1909 between Pittsburgh and Detroit will recall what a wonderful showing he made for Pittsburgh at that time. He has been doing good work in the minors lately and should be of service to Pittsburgh.

The report from New York that the National League will play out its season of 1918 irrespective of whether players of draft age had to quit playing at once or not would seem to indicate that that league is going to do everything possible to give the public baseball if the latter desires it. With the minor leagues disbanded for the rest of the season, there should be enough players not subject to the draft ruling to make up for the losses of those who are called. The playing may not be as good, but if it is true that the public wants professional baseball at this time, the games will be well patronized despite the lower standard of competition.

Some of the athletes whose performances are said to have been protested are A. G. Desch, T. H. Cooke Jr., E. Farrell and J. Touhey of the Paulist A. C., and E. Hosmer, J. Tackash and H. Knoesel of the Glencoe A. C. It is alleged that these athletes violated the Amateur Athletic Union rule, which stipulates that an athlete, to participate as a club entrant in a championship meet, must be a member of the organization he represents for at least three months prior to the day of the championship meet. All the above-named athletes won places in the recent track and field tests, while Desch of the Paulist A. C. and Hosmer of the Glencoe A. C. were title winners in the 220-yard hurdles race and 220-yard dash, respectively.

RULING REGARDING
FREE NEWSPAPERS

War Industries Board Adopts Modifications of a Previous Order in Circular of July 5

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Modifications of the War Industries Board's order cutting off all free copies of newspapers have been agreed upon through interpretations of the circular of July 5, submitted by the committee of publishers and adopted by the board as follows:

"Paragraph 1—Discontinue the acceptance of the return of unsold copies.

"Exceptions—Agents of publishers or dealers acting as agents, selling newspapers wholesale to retail dealers, news-stands and newsboys, may return unsold copies provided such unsold copies have not been in the possession of retail dealers, news-stands or newsboys.

"Retail dealers, news-stands or newsboys receiving papers too late for sale on account of delay in transportation, may return copies to the publisher.

"Par. 3—Discontinue giving copies to anybody except for office-working copies or where required by statute law in the case of official advertising.

"Exceptions—Copies may be given free to employees of newspapers if such is the present practice of the office.

"No free copies shall be given to relatives, stockholders or others not actually engaged in the publication of the paper.

"Copies may be sent free to former employees who are in the war service and copies may be sent free to camp libraries of institutions recognized by the government, such as the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, etc. Copies should not be sent free to individual soldiers unless formerly employed by the newspapers.

"Copies may be sent free to the library of Congress and to state and other public libraries who will agree to bind or otherwise permanently preserve the files of the paper.

"Copies may be sent free to clipping bureaus which render an equivalent service to the newspapers.

"Copies may be sent free to the newspapers' correspondents and the press bureaus.

"Par. 4—Discontinue giving free copies to advertisers, except no more than one copy for checking purposes.

"Exceptions—Any advertiser who customarily places advertisements with the newspaper in at least four issues each week, and advertising agencies from whom the publisher received advertising regularly, may be put on the regular mailing list to facilitate handling in the mailing room.

"Copies must not be sent as a means of advertising the newspaper itself to advertising agencies from whom the publisher does not regularly receive business.

N. E. A. A. U. TO MEET

BOSTON, Mass.—The track and field championship committee of the New England A. A. U. will meet at the Boston Athletic Association at 5:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon to decide the date of the titular meet to be held at Tech Field, Cambridge.

PROTESTS MAY
CHANGE TITLES

Mohawk Athletic Club Authorities Claim Athletes Competed in Metropolitan Junior Illegally

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That two of the junior metropolitan track and field championships won in the meet held at Celtic Park last Sunday will be taken from the winning athletes and awarded to those who finished second is today the opinion of those in close touch with the situation following protests filed Tuesday by officials of the Mohawk Athletic Club. The protest applies to some of the members of the Paulist A. C. and the Glencoe A. C. teams, who competed in the meet and won point places.

An investigation is reported to have been undertaken by the local A. A. U. officials, and if the protest, which involves the membership rules, is upheld the performances of the athletes in question will be thrown out. This means that some of those who were successful in the title tests will be short of their championships, while in the cases of others who did not win titles their point placements will be disallowed with a resultant rearrangement in the team championship standing.

F. A. Niles Jr., chairman of the registration committee of the local association, declared Tuesday night that the matter had been unofficially brought to his attention, but that no action had been requested of his committee by the metropolitan association authorities. He added that he was investigating the case before the championship committee, which would at the conclusion of its investigation place the case before the registration committee for a ruling.

Some of the athletes whose performances are said to have been protested are A. G. Desch, T. H. Cooke Jr., E. Farrell and J. Touhey of the Paulist A. C., and E. Hosmer, J. Tackash and H. Knoesel of the Glencoe A. C. It is alleged that these athletes violated the Amateur Athletic Union rule, which stipulates that an athlete, to participate as a club entrant in a championship meet, must be a member of the organization he represents for at least three months prior to the day of the championship meet. All the above-named athletes won places in the recent track and field tests, while Desch of the Paulist A. C. and Hosmer of the Glencoe A. C. were title winners in the 220-yard hurdles race and 220-yard dash, respectively.

E. R. STETTINIUS ON
EUROPEAN MISSION

Second Assistant Secretary of War of United States to Study Conditions at Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Another name is added to the list of American officials who have recently gone abroad on business for the government, including Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, with a number of chiefs of divisions in the administration. The latest name announced is that of Edward R. Stettinius, Second Assistant Secretary of War, who is also accompanied by a large staff.

The Secretary of War announces: "He will make a general survey of the services of supply, including all matters of accounting, requisition and finance. He will also represent the interests of the War Department in the conferences of the Munitions Council, the general industrial interests of the United States being represented by the War Industries Board. The length of his stay in Europe is indefinite."

Thomas Nelson Perkins has been appointed an assistant to the Secretary of War in matters of purchase and supply for all bureaux of the War Department, during the absence of Edward R. Stettinius. Mr. Perkins came to Washington from Boston in October, 1917, as counsel for the War Industries Board, went abroad with Colonel Edward M. House as a representative of the War Industries Board, was made member of Priorities Committee while abroad, returned to the United States in December, 1917, and when Mr. Stettinius was appointed Surveyor-General of Supplies, Mr. Perkins joined him and has been associated with him since his appointment as Second Assistant Secretary of War.

ANGLO-AMERICAN
BASEBALL LEAGUE.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Four baseball matches under the auspices of the Anglo-American League were played in and around London June 22. At Epsom, the aviation side from Hounslow defeated the home nine by 3 runs to 1 through superior pitching and better backing up in the field. A score of 7 to 4 gave the Navy the victory over Sunningdale. Swanson, the naval pitcher, being very steady. Northolt were beaten by the Canadian Pay Office, 17 runs to 12, but Canadian Records at Brighton went under to the Army team, 9 to 7. Five thousand people watched the latter match on the county ground.

BIG AQUATIC MEET
AT ATLANTA FRIDAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
ATLANTA, Ga.—A big aquatic meet, open to all Atlanta amateurs, will be held Friday at the local Y. M. C. A. The list and order of events have been announced as follows: Fifty-yard swim, plunge (one minute time limit), 100-yard swim, diving contest, 50-yard back stroke, 220-yard swim.

All swimmers in Atlanta and vicinity have been invited to participate in this meet, which will be held under the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union. In order that soldiers at Camp Gordon and other camps, who have been extended a special invitation, might have an opportunity to practice, the "Y" offered the use of its swimming pool to all entrants for practice work.

UNITED STATES NAVY
WANTS BALL PLAYERS

GREAT LAKES, Ill.—Every big league baseball player in the country is to be invited to join the United States Navy at once. Letters were prepared today by Ensign W. E. Denny, recruiting officer at the naval station here, under the direction of Capt. William A. Moffett, commandant. "We are asking them to join the navy because we want the best men we can get," Captain Moffett declared. "There will be no special ratings for them, but we will give them the best ratings for which they can qualify."

EFFORT TO SETTLE
LYNN DIFFERENCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LYNN, Mass.—Effort to secure a settlement of the strike of the employees of the General Electric Company here is being made today by the Lynn City Council, before the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration acts Thursday on the demands of the strikers. Notice has been sent by the board to the officers of the company and to a committee representing the strikers that the case will be heard on Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock in the City Council Chambers. Henry J. Skeffington, United States federal conciliator, representing the National War Labor Board, is still in Lynn conferring with officials of the company.

Local's Charter Revoked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BROCKTON, Mass.—Because Cutooters Local 35 of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union refused to obey the orders of the union and return to the work of filling the contracts the local had, as representatives of the union, with the Brockton Manufacturers Association, John F. Tobin, general president of the union, at the order of the general executive committee, has revoked the charter of the local. At the same time all the funds and property of the local were taken over by the union headquarters. The union makes the claim that the strike of local 35 is illegal.

Strike in Attleboro

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ATTLEBORO, Mass.—What action the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration will take toward settling the strike of about 700 jewelry workers here is in doubt because of the fact that the Jewelry Manufacturers Association is in some way allied with the Rhode Island manufacturers, and thus governed by interstate laws. An appeal has been sent to the board by Mayor Sweet, who is a manufacturer of jewelry, requesting the board to investigate the strike.

With regard to the situation, it is pointed out that the United States War Labor Board can take entire jurisdiction and send arbitrators from Washington; that the State Board can designate a Massachusetts board to act as agents for the government, or that the State Board can appoint its members and assign them to Attleboro.

DEMOCRATIC STATE
CONVENTION TICKET

SARATOGA, N. Y.—The ticket as prepared by the leaders and reported to the Democratic State Convention today was as follows:

Governor, Alfred E. Smith, New York; Lieutenant-Governor, Harry C. Walker, Broome; secretary of state, Franklin L. Bard, Erie; comptroller, Bird S. Coler, Kings; attorney-general, Charles L. Morschauser, Dutchess; treasurer, Jacob G. Cohen, West Chester; engineer, Dwight B. La Du, Washington.

LEAGUE TEAMS WILL
PLAY IN MONTREAL

MONTREAL, Que.—The Chicago National League baseball team will play the Boston Nationals an exhibition game here next Sunday. The net proceeds will be devoted to patriotic purposes, and if the attendance warrants it practically every team in the National and American leagues, it is expected, will play in this city on Sundays.

MADONNA VS. LINART

REVERE, Mass.—Vincent Madonna and Victor Linart will meet in a best-two-out-of-three-heats motor-paced race here this evening. The first heat will be at 20 miles and the second 10. If a third heat is necessary, the men will ride five miles. In case of rain tonight, the races will be run tomorrow night. The regular card of amateur and professional events will also be conducted.

CHARLES JAFFE IS
IN LEAD AT CHESS

New York Player Takes Two Games in One Day in Tourney for the Rice Silver King

STANDING OF PLAYERS			
	W.	L.	P. C.
Charles Jaffe	3	0	1.000
A. Kupchik	2	0	1.000
J. Bernstein	2	0	1.000
Oscar Chajes	1	0	1.000
R. T. Black	2	1	.666
Harry Borochow	1	2	.333
H. R. Daly	1	2	.333
Henry Zirn	0	1	.000
Henry Ring	0	3	.000
L. McCudden	0	3	.000

RYE BEACH, N. Y.—Charles Jaffe of New York won two games during the second day's play in the chess masters tournament for possession of the Rice Silver King at Rye Beach Hotel Tuesday, and thereby assumed the lead with a total of three victories and no defeats. Jaffe first disposed of Harry Borochow, C. C. N. Y. champion, and then defeated Henry Ring of Hartford, who filled the vacancy made by the retirement of Harry Zirn.

A. Kupchik and R. T. Black of Brooklyn, both former state champions, played the most important game of the second round. Kupchik, with the white pieces in a queen's pawn opening, won the game after a hard-fought struggle lasting 68 moves. J. Bernstein tied Kupchik for second place by winning against L. McCudden, and Black played his game with H. B. Daly of Rosindale, Mass., in advance, being successful against the New Englander.

Oscar Chajes, state champion, played his first game against Ring and won. Jaffe also won from Ring, as did Daly. The summaries:

McCudden lost to Bernstein in a Ponziani, after 33 moves.
Borochow lost to Jaffe in a Sicilian defense, after 33 moves.
Kupchik defeated Black in a queen's pawn opening, after 68 moves.
Chajes defeated Ring in a four knights' opening, after 19 moves.
Black defeated Daly in a Petroff defense, after 22 moves.
Ring lost to Daly in a Ruy Lopez, after 35 moves.
Borochow defeated Daly in a French defense, after 39 moves.
Jaffe defeated Ring in a king's bishop opening, after 36 moves.

ETON TEAM LOSES
ITS CRICKET MATCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ETON, England.—Captain Warner brought down a side of 12 players to Eton, June 22, inflicting a defeat upon the collegians by a margin of 75 runs, on the first innings. "The visitors' bowling was just too good for the school, who only ran up 98 in reply to 173. Scores:

CAPTAIN WARNER'S XII			
Capt. C. D. Melver, c. Shirley, b. B. S. Hill-Wood	9		
S. M. Hoslip, b. w. b. Shirley	25		
S. H. Day, c. Yorke, b. Gore	2		
M. A. Bell, c. Brand, b. Gibson	2		
Rev. F. H. Gillingham, b. Gore	58		
Capt. P. F. Warner, c. Yorke, b. Gibson	18		
P. G. H. Fender, c. Gibson, b. W. W. Hill-Wood	19		
P. F. A. Burton, b. Gore	0		
J. F. Morris, c. Brand, b. Gore	21		
S. Christopher, b. Gore	5		
J. T. Hearne, b. Gibson	5		
A. G. Archer, not out	5		
Extras	12		
Total	173		
Second innings: Melver, c. Boden, b. Bevan, 36; Morris, not out; 43; extras, 4.			
Total (1 wk.)	38		

ETON COLLEGE

H. H. Low, b. Fender 8 | | || W. W. Hill-Wood, c. Hoslip, b. Fender | 3 | | |
W. R. Shirley, c. Hoslip, b. Burton	7		
W. H. Friend, l. b. w. b. Fender	12		
T. Bevan, c. Gillingham, b. Bell	15		
E. Holland-Martin, c. Gillingham	6		
P. Boden, c. Archer, b. Fender	12		
G. Colver-Erith, l. b. w. b. Bell	1		
G. J. Yorke, c. Day, b. Fender	13		
C. H. Gibson, b. Bell	1		
A. C. Gore, c. and b. Fender	6		
B. S. Hill-Wood, not out	7		
Extras	11		
Total	98		

AUTO DEALERS ARE
COMING TO MEETING

BOSTON, Mass.—With promises that more than 300 automobile dealers from all over New England will attend the meeting which is to be held in charge of the meeting, the committee will be required to increase the number of covers previously ordered. The meeting and luncheon is to take place at the Hotel Brunswick.

One o'clock in the afternoon has been set as the hour for the luncheon to begin and it is expected that the business part of the meeting will be well under way by 2 o'clock. Short talks will be given by a few men in which they will outline what is needed in aiding the industry and the government in carrying on the war.

LAJOIE RECEIVES OFFER

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Napoleon Lajoie, who was recognized as the premier second baseman while identified with the Cleveland Club, has received a fine offer from President C. H. Weeghman to join the Chicago Cubs. However, Lajoie does not want to go West, preferring to sign with the New York Giants.

A. Warendorff
FLORIST

1193 Broadway, NEW YORK
Telephones Farragut 119

NEW DRAFT MEN STREAM TO AYER

Nearly 2800 Fresh Massachusetts Soldiers in Today's Quota, Besides Trainload From Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Arrivals of recruits here will continue today and throughout the remainder of the week, several thousand men being due to take up military training under the direction of cantonment officers. Nearly 2800 drafted men from Massachusetts will be included in today's quota, and it is expected they will come in special trains arriving at intervals up to evening. In addition, 205 recruits from Vermont are scheduled to arrive, and all will be assigned to the twenty-ninth company of the depot brigade, which is the receiving station for all drafted men.

On Thursday, 3000 more men from Connecticut and New Hampshire will reach here, the latter State sending about 700 men who will go into the thirty-ninth company, the remainder of the State's quota being assigned to the fourth company of the depot brigade.

The work of receiving, examining, and assigning the new recruits goes on like clockwork, and not a moment is lost in the preliminary registration.

A number of young men who came to the cantonment as drafted men last fall have returned here from an officers' training camp, where they have received commissions as second lieutenants.

Headquarters Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Combatant forces were increased by nearly 200 enlistments and enrollments on Tuesday, the naval reserve leading with 72 men enrolled. Other figures were navy 49, army 59, marine corps 25, British-Canadian army 20. Several women yeomen were also enrolled and assigned to duty in the first naval district.

Major Roger Wolcott in charge of the selective draft in Massachusetts has issued a call for 12 carpenters and eight printers to be inducted into the military service on Aug. 1. They will be sent to Kelly Field, Tex., and will be in line for commissions.

Special Trains Filled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Drafted men from many sections of Massachusetts are leaving today for Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., 3000 registrants in all being assigned to today's quota. Boston and cities and towns adjacent sent most of their quotas off on Tuesday, approximately 3000 men going to camp from Fall River, Mansfield, Attleboro, Framingham, North Adams, Taunton, Norwood, Milford, Springfield, Malden, Brookline, Melrose, and other places.

State Guard In Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP GARDNER, Framingham, Mass.—The twelfth and sixteenth regiments of the fourth brigade, Massachusetts State Guard, are due to arrive here today for a five-day period, occupying the camp which will be vacated by the eleventh regiment under Col. Charles Pfaff.

An event of Tuesday was the presence of Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge in camp, and a review of the eleventh regiment by that official. Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge arrived in the late afternoon, accompanied by several state officers, the party being received by regimental officials. After the courtesies, the call for assembly was sounded, and the regiment formed in masses. The men marched in platoons with good distances, alignments, and cadence. Later the visiting officials were shown through the camp and presented to officers of the regiment. Evening parade followed the review, after which came guard mount.

Tech Air Schools Growing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The increasing number of students at the army and navy aeronautical schools at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is making necessary many changes in buildings and several new quarters. The foundations have just been put in for a new structure which will contain class rooms, a small armory, and a ward room for the 70 or 80 officers. Several new engine sheds are nearly completed, and the hospital is nearly ready for occupancy. Another improvement is the erection of a substantial wire fence inclosing the grounds.

CIVIL WAR DEBT PAID TO STATE

BOSTON, Mass.—Governor McCall, through Acting Governor Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, is in receipt of a check from the United States Government for \$885,389.68, which is in payment of a claim filed by the State of Massachusetts for premiums used to pay for bills incurred in the furnishing of the state troops during the Civil War. The claim filed at the time of the Civil War was not honored, because of the fact that the federal government felt they should not pay the premium, which was incurred because the Commonwealth settled with its creditors and bond holders in gold coin which during Civil War days was at a premium, when the government felt silver coin could be used, the act reading that the amounts due could be "paid in gold or silver coin." On Oct. 16, 1902, the State filed an amended claim. The matter has been one of controversy for many years, and in 1910 was taken up again in a different manner. The last three years the claim has been pressed and the Court

of Claims has made award, the subject having been referred by Congress to that court. This check will be turned over to the Treasurer and Receiver-General, Charles L. Burrill, who under the rule which permits him to determine whether the amount should be applied to sinking funds or general revenue, intends to apply the sum to the sinking fund account.

BREWERY LABOR HURTS WAR WORK

Delegate to Constitutional Convention Classes Liquor Trade Workers With Strikers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Aside from the 30,000 workmen on strike in New England at the present time, there are another 125,000 men—those engaged in the manufacture of intoxicating drink—that are equally falling in their duty to the United States, declared Ezra W. Clark of Brockton during debate of a labor resolution in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention on Tuesday.

He deeply regretted the attitude of the strikers in delaying the production of war necessities, but as for the men in the liquor trade, he declared they are continually turning out a product which is incapacitating other workmen. He was not sure but that the convention was culpable in sidetracking the state-wide prohibition amendment recently.

The convention rejected on a roll call, 127 to 79, the resolution of the American Federation of Labor, state branch, to regulate the issuance of injunctions against labor. It also rejected on a roll call, 112 to 97, a substitute amendment offered by Delegate Bodfish of Barnstable, calling for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes. Debate was then focused upon the resolution providing for holding another constitutional convention in 1936, and thereafter each 20 years.

No Set Conventions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Before the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today rejected, 109 to 84, an amendment providing for holding future conventions every 20 years. It received a favorable report from the committee on the executive of a proposed article of amendment to greatly extend the operation of the civil service of the State. The matter of holding future conventions will remain under its present status, the Legislature having the authority to decide when they shall be held.

The resolution on the civil service reported is as follows:

"To secure an administration of public affairs safeguarded from undue partisan and personal influences, all appointed paid public servants of the Commonwealth or any division thereof holding positions subordinate in character and not responsible for the formation of policies, shall be chosen on the basis of merit and fitness ascertained, so far as practicable, by a state civil service commission and through competitive examinations, practical tests, and consideration of the applicant's experience and record, including military or naval service; provided that preference based on citizenship may be established by law and that nothing herein contained shall be construed to take away any existing preference of veterans of the civil war. The general court may determine what positions are responsible for the formation of policies and not subordinate in character.

"No officers or employees so appointed shall be removed except for such cause, and in such manner, as the civil service commission may provide by general rules approved by the Governor and council.

"The civil service commission as now established shall exercise the powers conferred by this article unless or until other provision is made by law not inconsistent herewith, but the members of said commission shall hereafter be appointed for terms of not less than five years each.

"This article shall not apply to judges nor, until otherwise provided by law, to employees of the General Court. This article shall take effect on the 1st day of July, 1919; provided that officers and employees then in the public service and not classified by civil service laws and rules may retain their positions without examination."

ALLEGED PRO-GERMAN MOVEMENT IN IOWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—The Iowa Food Administration is dealing with an alleged pro-German propagandist movement, which, it is charged, has sought to block the organization of 10,000 threshold of the State by circulating the report that the administration intends to levy a tax both on the threshold and on the 250,000 members of their crews. The administration has declared that the rumor was originated and circulated by sympathizers of the Central Powers.

COURT RUNNER HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Frederick Severino, charged with being a court runner, was brought into court Wednesday through the work of the Bureau of Immigration. Severino was put under \$1000 bail and his case was set to come up in court next Wednesday.

A map sold liquor to sailors and in so doing broke both a state and a federal law. The lawyer whom he employed soon told him that the United States district attorney had said that if he were prosecuted in the state court he would not be called to the federal court. But Severino came along and it is alleged that he insisted that the case would come up in the higher court and that he had influence with the United States district attorney and could fix it for him provided he was given about \$300.

HALF OF I. W. W. ON TRIAL ARE ALIENS

List Prepared by One of Defendants Gives Nationality of Members—Testimony on Beatings and Deportations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—One of the I. W. W. defendants, Charles Ashleigh, a British citizen, has supplied this bureau with a list of I. W. W.'s among those on trial here who are not citizens. His list shows that 42 out of the 101 defendants are aliens. Among the remainder are others who were born on foreign soil but were naturalized. It is very probable that half of the I. W. W. being tried were not born in the United States.

Mr. Ashleigh told this bureau that because of the number of British subjects who were being tried here interest had been aroused among labor organizations in England in the I. W. W. trial. Tom Mann, he said, had recently written him a long letter and he quoted Mr. Mann as saying that he never spoke without referring to this trial.

The list which Mr. Ashleigh made up from among his fellow defendants numbers 16 British subjects, five Finns, four Swedes, four Russians, four Italians, two Spaniards, two Poles (Russian) one Swiss, one Rumanian, one Portuguese, one Dane and one Bulgarian. These are all citizens of the respective countries mentioned according to Mr. Ashleigh. His list follows:

British subjects, George Hardy, Joe Oats, Bert Lorton, William Moran (Australian), Charles Ashleigh, C. J. Lambert, Harry Lloyd (Calcutta), Peter McEvey, Don Sherwin, Albert Prahnner, Richard Brazer, Archie Sinclair and Herbert Mahler (Canada), Sam Scarlett (Scotland), Ten Fraser and James Manning; Finns, Leo Lauki, Fred Jaakola, Charles Jacobson, Wm. Tanner, Frank Westerlund; Swedish, Carl Ahlsten, Ragnar Johnson, Siegfried Stenberg and Fred Nelson; Italian, Luigi Parenti, Pietro Nigra, Giovanni Baldazzi and Ramon J. Bobba; Russian, Vladimir Lossiff; James Phillips, Morris Levine and James Slovick; Spanish, Manuel Rey and A. Vazquez; Polish (Russian), Ben Schragar and Joe Graber; Rumanian, Dave Ingar; Portuguese, John V. Avila; Bulgarian, George Andreytchine; Dane, John Martini; Swiss, Walter T. Net.

During Tuesday afternoon's court session a Swede and a Finn told of working among men of their nationalities for the I. W. W. Siegfried Stenberg, born in Sweden, here six years, home in Minneapolis, said he was bookkeeper for the Allam, Swedish and Norwegian, during 1917, paper of Minneapolis, during 1917, he admitted use of his name as manager of the paper and granted also that he had arranged for speaking dates for Ragnar Johansen, a Swedish organizer in 1917.

Frank Westerlund, a Finn, in this country 15 years and naturalized in 1914, followed Stenberg. He told of working among the Finns in Butte shortly after the strike was called there last year, at Seattle and among the coal miners of the Northwest. He spoke also of doing some work for industrialists, a Finnish paper published in Duluth, which has been characterized as one of the most violent and dangerous of the I. W. W. publications.

Several stories of I. W. W. members being beaten up were told by defendants during the day.

Charles Plahn, who was born in Schleswig Holstein, Germany, and naturalized through his father's taking citizenship, received his experience in a small city in Minnesota. He had asked for the I. W. W. hall, he said, one day along in the summer of last year, when he was entering the city as an I. W. W. organizer, and shortly afterward was put in jail. Released, he was ordered to leave town, which he did, but returned. He was then picked up, put in an automobile, driven out of town and badly beaten, he related.

G. J. Bourg said that I. W. W. headquarters at Kansas City had been cleaned out by a machine-gun company of the Missouri National Guard and he had been thrown downstairs. He said he had also been beaten at Aberdeen, S. D.

Plahn said he had registered for the draft in the county jail at Detroit. Stenberg said he had registered. Plahn said he didn't think the men who beat him up were officers of the law.

G. F. Vanderveer, counsel for the defendants, took this occasion to comment, "Do you think the working class and the employing class have anything in common?" Plahn answered no. Mr. Vanderveer then asked Plahn if it was the steel trust that administered law and order in Minnesota, and the defendant replied it looked that way to him.

S. I. Phillips, a deputy sheriff from Bisbee, Ariz., gave testimony regarding the deportation of I. W. W. C. W. Davis, a member of the I. W. W. strike committee at Seattle, Wash., was also on the stand. Davis was one of the signers of the general strike circular issued by this committee last summer.

MESSAGE OF PROTEST FROM UTAH MILLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—"Threshing is progressing, and no dealer or miller can buy wheat without facing a heavy loss; consequently they are refusing to buy. The whole intermountain price situation needs immediate revision; farmers must hold until this is done."

These words close a vigorous mes-

sage to Julius H. Barnes of New York, president of the United States Grain Corporation, authorized by millers and grain dealers of Utah and Idaho, following a meeting at the Salt Lake City Commercial Club.

When many technicalities had been debated, the mill and grain men named from their numbers a committee to draft the message of protest and dispatch it to Mr. Barnes. It was held in general that the situation in Utah has been misunderstood as regards grain and flour and competition with the open market.

STATE TICKET FOR NATIONAL PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Leaders of the National Party organization in Massachusetts have reached a formal decision to appeal to the voters at the polls this fall on the state ticket. The executive committee met on Tuesday and voted to support a complete state ticket of their own.

In the early summer there was some question as to whether this, the newest party in state and national politics in the United States, would go so far as to place any candidates of their own in the field this year. It was felt that, wherever possible at any rate, the activities would be confined to backing candidates of other parties who were closest to the ideals of the National Party, particularly those candidates who were on record as supporting the liberal policies of President Wilson.

Following Tuesday's meeting, Chester R. Lawrence, secretary, issued the following statement on behalf of the executive committee:

"At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Party of Massachusetts, held at headquarters this afternoon, it was voted unanimously to place a full state ticket in the field this fall and also a candidate for United States Senator, and for Congress, State Senate and House of Representatives in as many such districts as possible. A joint conference from the National Party and Prohibition Party, Socialists, Grangers, Non-Partisan League, Single Taxers, American Federation of Labor and other liberal political organizations has been called to meet Aug. 7 for that purpose."

PRESIDENT MENOCAL SIGNS ESPIONAGE BILL

HAVANA, Cuba.—The Cuban Espionage Bill, which President Menocal was reported to have vetoed on Sunday because it required him to re-store the constitutional guarantees before it became a law, was signed by him yesterday. The act of the President came as a surprise because while he was thoroughly in sympathy with the bill, with the exception of the one article regarding constitutional guarantees, it was thought that the lack of legislation authorizing him to take certain steps for Cuban participation in the war, made the veto a necessity.

The Espionage Law applies to the citizens or subjects of any enemy country or its allies, who may be detained and interned at the order of the President, who is also to take a census of enemy aliens. The latter being obliged to register on pain of imprisonment and fine if they fail to do so.

LIQUOR SUBTERFUGE ENDED IN BANGOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Bangor Bureau

BANGOR, Me.—It was long the custom of Bangor liquor consignees to claim that part of the liquor arriving here was not for beverage purposes, but Sheriff Thayer, the new official at the Court House, has stopped this subterfuge. There is a certain modus operandi to secure liquor strictly for legitimate purposes which involves considerable red tape, and even those who desire liquor for this use are reluctant to send for it now on account of the annoyance of signing for it and securing it after it arrives.

Sheriff Thayer, like similar officials in all other counties, knows the habits of drinkers, pocket peddlers and all types of people engaged in the liquor traffic. Few packages of any kind, whether to be used legally or otherwise, have arrived in Bangor through the customary channels of transportation since Sheriff Thayer took office.

PAPER MILL WORKERS STRIKE

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—More than 3500 paper mill workers of Northern New York went on strike last night, affecting the International Paper Company's mills at Glen Falls, Ft. Edward, Corinth and Ticonderoga, and the Finch, Pruyn & Co.'s Glen Falls mill. General dissatisfaction on the part of the men with the wage finding of the War Labor Board is given by members of the unions as the cause of the strike.

LABOR DAY FOR SHIP-LAUNCHING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Indorsing the suggestion of Pacific Coast shipyard workers, that Labor Day be made a second great ship-launching day, Charles M. Schwab, Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, has transmitted to the men working with him a letter from President Wilson expressing the "keen interest" with which the President is following the progress of the shipbuilding program.

ANOTHER DESTROYER READY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commandant of the first naval district, with Mrs. Wood, and Ensign Clarence H. Crosby, aide, will attend the launching of the destroyer A-41 at Quincy, Mass., on Thursday at 12:45 o'clock. The boat will be christened by Mrs. A. Hovey-King.

WIDENING OF DRAFT AGES TO BE ASKED

Secretary Baker Announces He Will Submit Legislation Involving Such Modifications When Congress Next Meets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When Congress reconvenes for regular business in August, it will be called upon to enact several measures of tremendous significance to the United States. In addition to the pending questions of woman suffrage and war-time prohibition, the new revenue bill must be passed and the Secretary of War announced on Tuesday that he would submit to Congress for enactment legislation involving modifications of the draft ages, increased appropriations and larger mobilization of the military forces of the country.

Mr. Baker stated that the War Department is giving particular attention to the best method of procuring the necessary number of men without an undue interference with the stability of the industrial and social fabric of the country. He stated that he would recommend definite age limits.

While no statement was made as to what the new limits would be, it is practically certain that the ages will be raised on the one hand and lowered on the other, so as to get drafted men under 21 and over 31. The indications are now that the lower limit will not be placed below 19, whereas the higher limit may be fixed at 40. One thing has been definitely decided, and that is that it is not the intention of the authorities to call into service married men hitherto placed in deferred classes because of home responsibilities. It is true, at the same time, that the "combing system" now prepared and being carried out by the department will lead to many married men being reclassified and put into class 1, but it is thought that this is only to be done in the case of men whose situation is such as not to entitle them to deferred classification.

It will be remembered that the Senate Military Committee, as well as a majority of the Senate itself, insisted that a clause should be inserted in the Military Appropriation Bill making the necessary changes in the draft ages. It was known at the time that the Provost Marshal-General held the opinion that this step was immediately necessary, but the Secretary of War took the position that it would be time enough to make the change in September or in October. The committee bowed to his wishes, though it was almost unanimously convinced that it would be dangerous to put off the change, as the available men in class 1 are being called into the service at a rate which will soon exhaust that class. Accordingly members of the committee are gratified because the Secretary of War has come to the conclusion that this question can no longer be postponed.

In explanation of the decision of the Secretary of War, it is pointed out that the military establishment has been able to take care of more men than was expected even by those most intimate with the existing facilities for training men and transporting them to Europe. That the decision to have United States troops brigaded with French and British veterans has played an important part in the speeding-up program is an accepted fact. It is not too much to say that no other single factor has played such an important part in making the United States troops speedily available for the operations now in progress on the western front.

As announced by Secretary Baker, it is the intention of the War Department to provide for a larger mobilization of men. In other words, provision will be made for more men in constant training than was originally expected. This decision involves larger appropriations and increased training facilities, together with preparations for the upkeep of the army from an industrial standpoint. That Congress will willingly carry out whatever measures are necessary for the conversion of the United States into a powerful factor in the war goes without saying. The war machine of the country is gaining every day in momentum and it is now apparent that it is the aim of this government to play a more ambitious part in the war during the year than the most sanguine expected a few months ago.

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GIRL EMPLOYEES IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Washington is now so congested and the conditions of living are so difficult that many girls and women coming here under the guise of engaging in war work find themselves entirely unable to cope with the various problems they encounter.

Recently the Committee on Public Information published another bulletin in regard to the great opportunities for women in Washington. The need for economists, coders, women elevator conductors and specialized work shop instructors is due to the war conditions, it stated. "War exigency, too," it added, "has made it necessary to widen the age limit required, so that many civil service positions closed to women applicants over 40 are opened to women of 50 years."

Salaries are announced as ranging from \$720 a year to \$2500, but relatively very few obtain nearly as high a salary as the latter figure, \$1200 to \$1500 constituting the extreme limit reached by the average employee of this type. And even these amounts do not mean here anything like what they mean elsewhere, because of the great increase in every branch of living expenses.

In many cases, in fact, such employees find that they cannot subsist on what they are receiving. That indeed is largely the reason why many are leaving every week. Others, however, are constantly coming to take their places and conditions really assume no easier an aspect because of the constant exodus.

PRIORITY FOR THE-MAKERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Manufacturers of hollow tile will be granted priority on fuel and transportation, the War Industries Board announces, but they will be required to certify that their product is for essential civilian uses.

LICENSING BOARD IS STILL PROBLEM

Governor McCall's Delay in Naming Member Is Believed by Some to Be Due to Motives of Political Expediency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Efforts to strengthen the membership of the Boston Licensing Board in aid of war efficiency have not ceased, notwithstanding the vigorous campaign the federal military authorities have instituted in the cafes. Those who believed Governor McCall should not delay further, making a new appointment to the board, contend the fact that the federal authorities were obliged to step in bears out their assertion that the state authorities have been too passive.

Continued silence of Governor McCall has created a belief that he may intend to avoid the Licensing Board issue, as a political expediency. It is declared that such an attitude would come with ill grace, since conditions in Boston, it is generally known, demand a virile and aggressive board during the war times, particularly when so many soldiers and sailors are about.

The licensing board occupies a peculiar position in its potential ability to handle the situation. Some hotel and lodging-house people appear to have discerned this fact more thoroughly than citizens generally. The licensing board has "extra legal" powers. If it obtains evidence of certain character it can exercise drastic authority, through its ability to revoke licenses it has issued.

The board thus becomes paramountly important. The police can only exercise their authority through the courts. This means the production of unassailable legal evidence in a judicial proceeding. It is said that the legal situation has heretofore prevented convictions in notorious cases.

In considering the political aspect, many feel it would be manifestly unfair for Governor McCall to turn the matter over to the next Governor. Should Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge win the Republican gubernatorial nomination and election, as Republicans predict, there is the prospect, however, that the Licensing Board case would be handled in a manner satisfactory to the social workers of Boston. Were a "regular" Democrat to be elected Governor, some Republicans at least feel that the situation might be treated differently.

Governor McCall's recent mention of Robert A. Woods for the Licensing Board was viewed by some as a bid for the Republican votes for his senatorial campaign, which he lost in Boston after he forced Mr. Woods off the board two years ago by naming a successor. Whatever influence this might have had is believed to have been discounted considerably now by the Governor's continued silence on the present Licensing Board issue.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

A Barn on a Hilltop

"But you've got the house to live in," remonstrated a certain villager. "Why do you bother about the barn?"

One of the city dwellers, who was busily engaged in transforming the barn in question into a house, paused long enough to reply, "It's such an attractive barn," she urged. "And we are planning to have many guests this summer, so it's quite necessary that we arrange for additional sleeping room."

The barn was built on a hilltop, and so located that on one side the ground came up even with the second floor. There was an upstairs and also a downstairs, the lower level being divided into a cow house, a toolroom and a square entrance, open on one side, and with both of the other rooms adjoining it. From the toolhouse, which ran across the back of the entrance, a ladder ran up to the upper level of the barn.

The upper level was also divided, balcony arrangements for facilitating the handling of hay being placed along one side of the great room which was the second floor, and also across one end. Thus one ascended a ladder to the lengthwise balcony, which was about 10 feet from the floor, and walked the length of this to reach a second ladder which led to the highest balcony, which extended across the north end of the barn, and was about 15 feet above the floor. The main room itself was about 30 feet wide by 40 feet long.

The various ladders were made over, first of all, steps being substituted for ladder rungs, and hand rails added, transforming the ladders into easily ascended stairways. The village carpenter then turned his attention to the flooring of the sleeping rooms, but, as the barn was an old one and unusually substantial, little work was needed there. At one side of the living room was a very wide door; the lower half of this was boarded up, glass set in, and a beautifully wide window resulted. Opposite this new window was another door, opening directly on to the side of the hill; this became a French window, so that occupants of the barn could go outside without having to go downstairs. The carpenter cut openings for three more windows on either side of the barn, and for three rather small ones in the south end of the living room. High up in this wall was a very pretty, fan-shaped window, which balanced admirably with the three casement windows which were added below it. Windows were also cut in the tool house, which was to be used for a kitchen, and in the cow house, which already had three prettily shaped windows, and was to be an indoor dining room and a study combined. The carpenter also made some large screen frames; these, covered with English chintz, formed the outer walls of the sleeping apartments, whose floors were edged only with railings.

The problem of wall covering was an interesting one, since wall paper seemed hardly practicable. Tinted plaster was finally decided upon; this, sometimes known as self-decorating plaster, was selected in a pale yellow and applied flat on the board walls of the barn. The heavy beams were left their natural color, since they were decidedly decorative.

Fireplaces were granted to be a necessity, and the abundance of natural stone in this New England neighborhood made their building a simple matter. A large fireplace was built in the north end of the living room, with window seats on either side, and another was placed directly beneath it, in the kitchen. An oil stove was to be used for general cooking, but meats were always broiled on the open fire.

The kitchen furnishings were both modern and old-fashioned, since many copper utensils were placed on the built-in shelves and cupboards. The kitchen opened into the square entrance and, as this was to be an outdoor dining room when the weather permitted, it was given a tile floor, taken bodily from a modern home which was being wrecked. Hanging baskets were put in place, sconces fastened to the walls, and a side table built, one side being fastened to the wall, and the two legs being hinged, so that in bad weather the table could be hooked up to the wall, the legs hanging flat against it. A kitchen table was painted and accepted as a dining-room table, and some attractive, old-time chairs were decorated and given seats of woven raffia.

The cow shed, which opened off the south end of this entrance, had also a door into an orchard. Bookshelves, which sometimes served as sideboards, were built in, two long seats were built along the two unbroken walls, and at one end was a built-in desk (a wide shelf with pigeon holes above it on the wall, built in a corner between the two sets of bookshelves). Since this was a south room, the furniture was painted dull blue, with a conventional design of black and yellow. A blue rag carpet was used on the cement floor, and two sets of curtains were provided—dyed flannel for winter and dyed cheesecloth for summer. These curtains were dull blue, and were used for all the rooms in the house.

Rag carpet was used, also, in the living room and on the floors of the sleeping balconies. There were many built-in seats and bookshelves in the living room, although the long table, which was placed before the fireplace, and the dayport in front of it were treasures picked up at an auction. Pictures in frames seemed out of place on the walls, and were supplanted by unframed Japanese prints. Scones were placed at frequent intervals along the walls, and many additional candlesticks were provided, since only candles were used in the barn.

Twin cots were placed on the lower balcony, which was long enough to accommodate a dressing table, dresser and chiffonier as well. There was also a wicker chair, similar to those which were used in the living room. The upper balcony had a double bed and a dresser, also a bedside table, and the rugs in these sleeping rooms were rag carpet, like that used in the living room.

Even the weather cock for this decidedly unique, but most comfortable house, was home made and inexpensive; to trace a sailing vessel on this board, and cut it out and paint it was a simple task, and it has proved that, whatever the weather, only fair winds blow over the dwellers in the barn house.

Mr. Hoover's Latest Aid

Unbelievable as it may seem to those persons in the United States who are absolutely loyal, there are yet many to be found, alike in private homes, in clubs and hotels, who have not yet come to understand the necessity for conserving certain foods for the benefit of the Allies. These persons all mean well enough; they are good Americans and they want to see this great war won for democracy. In most cases, they have probably subscribed generously to government bonds and war savings stamps; in all probability, such of them as are women are knitting industriously for the soldiers and giving much time to useful war work. Still, they are inclined to say such things as: "Oh, Mr. Hoover could not grudge me three spoons of sugar on my oatmeal; that little wouldn't go far to help France. I don't believe he means us to take him too literally." Or: "What's this? No white bread today? That spoils my dinner, for I don't like bran. And where's my beefsteak? You know I can't do my work properly without meat at least twice a day."

Now the trouble with these persons is simply that they don't like to think—certainly not at mealtime—and they have come to see no reason why the war should be allowed to interfere with their personal comforts, likes and dislikes. Perhaps it is the woman who has been hoarding all the white flour she could lay her hands on; perhaps it is the busy man who has little time to consider other affairs than his own engrossing ones; perhaps it is the traveling man, who has always been in the habit of sitting down to a hotel table and ordering exactly what he likes. They are not slow, either, at finding fault; hotel men will tell you that, and housekeepers, too. Women have been known to express themselves as thinking their hardest problem of all to be the persuading of their husbands to cooperate willingly in the saving that is to be done. For these stiff, forbidding little printed notices on restaurant menus and timid apologies from long-suffering members of the family do not suffice. So along has come the Loyalty Table Decorator—just in the nick of time.

Now would you like to come into your home dining room or sit down to your favorite table in the hotel, and see before you an attractive little indestructible stand, supporting one or more of the flags of the Allies? Quite a novelty this is—different from the

usual flowers, fruit or fern—yet none the less decorative in its way. As you watch the bright colors blowing this way and that, and study the design of the base, which represents democracy embracing and supporting the world, you will notice a card under the center flag—and a picture card at that. For the idea of the Loyalty Table Decorator is to furnish the subscriber with a different card for his table during 28 weeks of the year, and thus to drive home each week a necessary truth about food saving. This new scheme for making patriots bears the seal of the United States Food Administration and is sponsored and distributed by the Women's Municipal League of Boston, Mass. It is being privately financed for the purpose of furthering food conservation, and all profits are to go to aid war relief work. Already it has been adopted by hotels in city and country and by numerous private homes.

There are appeals to father, mother and the children, as well as to all their grown-up relations. No one escapes; all are made to think and, in spite of themselves, are amused. Just listen to a few of these verses, written by well-known poets, as the drawings are made by skilled artists:

"Corn bread isn't so hard to eat
When done for a cause like ours;
Indeed it takes on a taste most sweet
If it conquers the Central Powers."

Also:
"I wouldn't be a slacker,
I'd rather do my bit
By sending to the soldiers
The foods that keep them fit.
I scrape my bowl out nicely
'Cause wasting isn't fair,
And smile because I'm helping
The brave men over there."

It is easy to imagine the picture of the rosy baby whose face tops this last verse; and here's another for a hard-working business man:

"There was a man in our town,
And he was wondrous brave;
He had two noble, stalwart sons,
And both his sons he gave.
But when he saw his sons were gone,
With all his might and main,
He gave up meat and wheat bread
And brought them back again."

Surely Mr. Hoover should be grateful for such delightful, efficient aids as these little verses are certain to prove.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Vogue of Organdie

The organdies, which have been with us all season, will hold undisputed sway during the hot days of the summer. They are so universally becoming that one wonders if they will ever fall from favor; but past fashion history has taught us to enjoy them while we may, for another summer may see them relegated to the discard.

Organdie made its first appearance in collars and cuffs, found a welcome, and became the inspiration for charming "summery" dresses. Now we see it used for blouses and separate skirts as well. These skirts may be regarded as a short-lived fad, however, for the sheer daintiness of organdie is only at its best in one-piece frocks.

Although white will always have its adherents, the lovely pastel shades have been used with far greater success. Organdie is delightful in French blue, lemon yellow or that lovely shade of pink which we call "peach bloom." A contrasting color is often used, but it must be wisely chosen and sparingly used, for organdie is smartest when least trimmed.

One Fifth Avenue shop knows how to break this rule, however, and shows a charming combination of coral organdie and taffeta in an unusually good example of the semi-evening dress, which war times have decreed for summer dances. Alternating

When to Harvest the Garden Crops

Peas and corn are never at their best, unless they are eaten within a few hours after they have been harvested. They lose their sugar content very rapidly, after being removed from the vines. That is the reason why corn and peas, purchased in the market, never taste as good as those raised in one's own garden. Probably that is the reason, too, that so many garden makers try to raise an extra large amount of these two vegetables. Seldom has there been a better season in New England for the growing of garden peas, which is cause for self-congratulation, as there has been an abundance of peas to can and dry for winter use. Peas are ready for the table, when the pods are almost filled. If left too long, they get hard and tasteless. Two or three days may make a big difference. Probably that is the reason, too, that so many garden makers try to raise an extra large amount of these two vegetables. 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ITALIAN DEBATE ON RURAL REFORM

Desire Expressed to Prevent Uncultivated Farms and Also Unemployment in Italy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—In bringing forward his bill for land reform in the interests of the peasants, Signor Baccelli had the support of a number of deputies. The subject is a much-debated one, both from the point of view of what will be due to the peasant soldiers, when they go back to the land after the war is over, and from that of the pressing need for increased agricultural production. The expression "uncultivated land" is often heard but that of "ill-cultivated land" is, it seems, generally really nearer the mark. In Central and Southern Italy there are large estates, the greater part of which, it is declared, are very badly farmed, and are very far from producing anything like what they might do.

Signor Baccelli said that he aimed at the prevention, after the return of peace, of the same commodes, presenting the spectacle of large, uncultivated estates, and at the same time of people lacking work. He considered that the required land should be assigned to the local agricultural universities and cultivated under skilled direction, making a beginning with that belonging to public organizations and going on to deal with private property. There should be expropriation at a fair rate of payment. He also proposed a tax on uncultivated land and changes in taxation for the benefit of small proprietors. The increased liberty of the last 20 years had greatly benefited the town workers, but, he said, it had done little or nothing for the peasants. They must make just concessions if they were to obtain that loyal cooperation among the different classes to which Italy must look to restore past losses and provide for future prosperity. Signor Milani, Minister for Agriculture, declared himself for the most part in agreement with the views of Signor Baccelli and agreed that, with the usual reservation, the bill should come before the Chamber.

Signor Modigliani next brought forward a bill making it obligatory for newspapers to keep records stating the sources from which their revenues were derived, with the object of showing what influences were directing their policy.

The first speaker, after the resumption of the debate on the provincial budget, was Signor Colajanni, who declared that no one had the right to claim a monopoly of the desire for peace. Every one wished for peace, but the question was what kind of a peace was meant. No one now, he said, could dispute the obvious seriousness of the danger to human liberty and civilization presented by Germany, but it must be admitted that the Socialist press had only been convinced of the reality of the German danger when they saw what had befallen the Russian Socialist revolutionaries. Those parties in the Chamber which had from the beginning wished for the war could only unite with the Socialist Party, the Sicilian deputy maintained, when the Socialists accepted the idea of the mother-country, and, if personally the Socialists accepted this, the managers of the party and its press did not, and the Socialist deputies had to obey the party managers and press.

Signor Colajanni went on to deplore the barbarous treatment meted out to Italian prisoners in Austria and Germany, so different from the treatment accorded to Austrian prisoners in Italy, and asked whether the government could not do something to improve matters. Signor Bisolati, in reply, alluded to the fact that the special matter of sending food to prisoners had been allotted to his department and described the measures which had been taken to regulate this, limiting the number of parcels sent from rich families and including the preparation of a special kind of bread which remained in good condition longer than that consumed by the public.

A motion expressing the admiration of the Chamber for the recent successful feats of arms performed by the Italian Navy in the Adriatic, and mentioning especially the Commandants Pellegrini and Rizzo, was brought forward by Signor Battaglieri, Admiral Boni, the Minister for the Marine, who followed him, said that in a short space of time four, and probably five, enemy warships had been put out of action, two or three in harbor and two on the high seas. He considered it almost certain that, besides the big ships of which the Austrians acknowledged the loss, two others of the four which Austria possessed, had been destroyed or seriously damaged, that a dreadnaught had been seriously damaged and a superdreadnaught sunk, without counting light craft and submarines. The president of the Chamber spoke next, paying tribute both to the Italian Navy and the Army, and at the conclusion of his speech prolonged applause followed from the people in the galleries as well as from the deputies who rose to their feet cheering for the army and the navy.

SENATOR FALL ASKS WAR FUND REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SANTA FE, N. M.—Reports should be made to Congress and to the public, and then, if the billions we are spending for the war are properly spent, investigations will be unnecessary, said A. K. Fall, United States Senator from New Mexico, here on Tuesday. "The same intense light of publicity turned on Congress should be turned on the administrative part of the war government. Congress is

glad to vote every dollar needed, but not a single dollar of accounting has yet come back to Congress," he said. "The Republican Party should demand a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and full daylight on every item of its management, so the country may know it is getting the best possible results from the enormous expenditure."

Senator Fall issued a statement as the opening gun in his campaign for reelection, declaring New Mexico is the pivotal senatorial state. He cited his defeated draft law amendment to prove that the Republicans stand for a more vigorous and searching war policy.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Keep Down the Costs
BOSTON HERALD—Whenever the size of the financial burden which the United States has assumed comes up for discussion, somebody asks—and with entire pertinence—how does Germany continue, year after year, to pay the corresponding charges? The answer is simple. She does not contract them. The stories of which every neighborhood in America is now familiar, of the \$15 a week boy who has left the grocery store to get \$60 in a munition plant, have no counterpart in Germany. At least, if she pays exceptional prices she does so in depreciated currency. We may well ask ourselves whether we have not staked out our war preparations on a scale too lavish for us; whether the boy said to earn \$102 in the week of the Fourth of July, through overpay for the holiday and for the following Sunday, is not taking more out of the general fund than the country can stand. We have, as Americans, very great productive capacity, but we are encouraging the boy who gets the \$102 to scatter, in his personal use and enjoyment, a larger fraction of that American product than perhaps the country can spare for him in war time. And we have entered on a struggle in which the staying power of the two peoples, in their economic resources as well as in their men, will have much to do with determining the promptness with which we shall get the desired results.

The French League in America

CHICAGO JOURNAL—There yet lingers in the background of many an American mind some trace of the old false conception of the French as a frivolous and unstable people, and presumably in the French mind something of the notion that America is a land of dollar-chasers, without worthy ideals, and given over to materialistic pursuits. Such sentiments, on either side, tend to create mistrust, and it is the object of the league to foster the relations of mutual sympathy that dispel misunderstanding and bring about a deep sense of brotherhood. The founders of the organization, on this side of the water, include such men as Root, Eliot, Lodge, Finley, Thayer, Vincent, and Wendell; on the other side, such men as Briand, Cambon, Bergson, Lanson, Lavisse, and Briens. A more representative list of names could hardly have been gathered together, and under their aegis the league should acquire a large membership. Michel said: "The genius of France is the propagation of ideas." With this as a text, the league plans to establish a monthly review, printed in both languages, from which each country may learn important lessons from the other. That each will profit by them goes without saying, and the mutual sympathies evoked by the enterprise can hardly fail to constitute a genuine contribution to the cause of civilization.

Coal Operators' Part

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) REPUBLICAN—Now that General Crowder has given deferred classification to coal miners and workers in the Pennsylvania anthracite regions, the State Federal Fuel Administrator says that the only thing that can stand in the way of the steady production of coal is the patriotic spirit of the miners themselves. Many of them have refused to accept the action of the pro-war marshal because they feel that their place is in the trenches. These men might well be told that while the nation can get all the men it can use, it is different with coal. Those who help in its production will render a service that the rest of us cannot give. Through appeals to the miners to work harder in the name of patriotism the Lehigh Valley Coal Company was able to better its June record of a year ago. In the light of this happy experience, carrying of the patriotic appeal into all the coal regions should not be neglected. But duty rests just as heavily upon operators. James B. Neale, representing the Fuel Administration at a meeting in Altoona with 500 members of the Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers' Association, asked operators not to forget this. "Be seen about your workings," he urged. "Throw off your coats, and shirts if necessary, and set an example which is bound to be an incentive to your men. Quit playing golf and riding in pleasure cars, discourage holidays, picnics and outings that will cause lay-offs."

GEORGIA'S FOREST RESERVATION LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Georgia Senate Committee on Mines and Mining has reported favorably Senator Brown's bill to amend, thereby nullifying the effect of the Bynum Act, by which the government is prohibited from the purchase of additional lands for its North Georgia forests reservation, by condemnation, "without the consent of the owners." Hooper Alexander, United States district attorney, said that in all cases a just price had been paid by the government.

IN THE LIBRARIES

National hymns and patriotic songs to the number of 350 items comprise the bibliographical material contained in a booklet prepared at the Riverside (Cal.) Public Library. The second section, after a small general list, is devoted to books and pamphlets relative to the national songs of the United States; the old ones of more or less hallowed associations, the newer ones which have yet won full recognition, and must do this on their merits, rather than through the urge of sectional appeal or of a specific event, as the case was with most of the earlier compositions. One is impressed with the number of these, and that so many of them are of such intrinsic worth, both in the words, and in the music which has been written for them or wedded to them. Something there evidently is in the thought of the nation which has voiced, in a few of these later lyrics or hymns, a nobler vision, couched in a more excellent diction than ever heretofore, unless "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" is excepted. Even that was not the song of a united people, and the air for which it was written has never quite shaken off its lamentable connections.

Twenty-one of the titles refer to "America," 10 to the "Battle Hymn," and "Yankee Doodle" has given rise to enough discussion to have 19 titles in a somewhat restricted list such as this. The two government publications relative to "The Star-Spangled Banner" (1909 and 1914) are listed among the many titles under that head.

A third section, devoted to the patriotic songs of other countries, both American and European, consists largely of the titles, with the author's and publisher's name, frequently accompanied by a brief explanatory note as to date and the circumstances which may have evoked the song, and announcing an English rendering. A truly useful little book, which, strictly speaking, has had no predecessor.

The bulletin of the Berkeley (Cal.) Public Library contains the names of a score of "Allianses" among recent books, by which is meant books that have been published in the United States and Great Britain under differing titles. These are all books about or relating to the war, and librarians will find it of help in guarding against inadvertent duplications. Everybody buying books for a small library might not know, for instance, that "Our Flag in Prose and Verse" was identically the same Schaffner book which they already are familiar with under the title, "Flag Day"; or that Gibson's "Journal From Our Legation in Spain" in the United States is "A Diplomatic Diary" in England; and Empey's "Over the Top" in the United States is "From the Firestep" in England.

The same library bulletin contains, in its July number, a list of books on ships and shipping, giving besides the name of the book and its author, the date of publication, in some cases a necessary guide. The list includes only such books as are in consonance with the rules of the American Bureau of Shipping for building and classifying vessels.

Brief reading lists of books bearing upon present-hour problems issued by the Boston Public Library are now five in number. The first was a selected list on national defense, military and naval law, and includes periodicals and bibliographies. A third edition of this list speaks for its timeliness and value. The second, a list of books on domestic production and preservation of food—gardening, canning, economical cookery, etc.—went into its second edition. The third furnished selected titles of books on the commerce, industries, and natural resources of Russia; the fourth was a similar selection on the commercial relations of South America with the United States. The list newly issued is a collection of references to what has been printed in regard to the reduction of returned soldiers and sailors, who, because of partial disablement, need to find new methods of activity.

The Catermole Library at Ft. Madison, Ia., has received a handsome American flag from the local chapter of the D. R. R. The flag was made by Mrs. W. R. Aldrich, a great-granddaughter of Betsy Ross, who made the first American flag of the present design, and who is herself nearing the century mark of years.

Another Iowa library reports that a scrap book list of the new books compiled as they come out, and open to the inspection of patrons, has been of much use to readers in guiding their selection. Each page of the large

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Hale's "The Man Without a Country" has been dramatized by Miss Elizabeth McFadden, formerly of the staff of the Cincinnati Public Library, assisted by Miss Agnes Crimmins, and is published by Samuel French of New York.

In a leaflet "The Pan-American Union" the union describes its origin and purposes, the facilities and working of its library, and other points of its equipment at the headquarters in Washington. This leaflet and a list of other publications issued by the union will be sent upon request. The more recent are, "Foreign Commerce of Argentina for 1916," "Argentine Republic," "Commerce of Brazil for 1916," and "Brazil, the Extraordinary."

To the list of government publications called forth by the war, and issued by the Library of the United States Department of Agriculture last December, has now been added a supplement with the titles: Emergency Fleet News, Food Survey, Public Roads, United States Employment Service Bulletin, Vocational Summary, The War Saver.

During the last four years the library of the Russell Sage Foundation has been most industrious in collecting and arranging all suitable printed matter bearing upon the social problems resulting from the war, such as provision for families and refugees, the care of the wounded, the assistance to be rendered to returning soldiers and sailors, with reports of all kinds that show what the European experience has been. Their collection of this material is now very valuable, and the bulletins which have been issued by the library bring together the most useful references on all these subjects. Three of the latest bulletins have the specific titles: "Industrial Fatigue," "Women in Industry in War Time," and "War Gardens."

Among the things which have been done for the children here and there, and of the nature of seed corn for other librarians, are these: One librarian has discovered for herself, apparently, that the Bible stories always have a compelling interest for children, and writes of the "spellbound" boys and girls about the story-teller's chair as she talks about Joseph and his brothers, Elijah and the prophets of Baal, and Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego in the burning fiery furnace.

Another has had a guessing contest of famous sayings in war time. "Who can imagine the enthusiasm," "Who said—" "Who said—" down through the year, until "Who said—"We are here, Lafayette!" is reached, with no end in sight. And trust the children not to leave the matter there, but to prepare themselves for future contests by keeping a sharp lookout for great sayings in their own day when grand words are being uttered and splendid deeds done; and so all unconsciously benefiting from the opportunity to decide for themselves as to the qualities that go to make a saying great.

Still another, mindful of the right of the children to an understanding of other lands and peoples than their own, bethought herself of the "Little Cousin" series, and organized a friendly competition of memory, as to the surroundings and ways of other children all over the world, a sure aid to the enlargement of brotherly ideals in the minds of the children participating.

MASONIC SOLDIERS' CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The recent opening of the Masonic Soldiers' Club in the Masonic Temple, under the auspices of the Fulton County Masonic Association, was an event of great interest to the 11,000 Masons of Fulton County. A series of receptions and entertainments in honor of all soldiers, Masons and non-Masons, is being planned by the war work committee. Piedmont lodge will confer the master degree on a large class of soldiers on the night of July 27.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

James Duncan, a member of the special committee appointed by the American Federation of Labor to consider health insurance, is a native of Kincardine County, Scotland, and his education was received at Aberdeen. During his early manhood he was engaged as a granite cutter, and also attained some distinction as a statue maker. He has long been prominent in labor circles, and has been identified with various labor unions. In 1895 he was elected president of the Granite Cutters International Association, and while in this office he carried on an educational campaign, and later was prominent in the great strike in the granite-cutting industry maintained for an eight-hour workday. In 1894, he was elected to the vice-presidency of the American Federation of Labor, representing that organization at the British Trades Congress in Bristol, England, in 1898. Mr. Duncan was also a labor representative at the International Secretariat Conference of Labor held in Budapest, Hungary, in 1911. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Massachusetts Public Opinion League, the Technical Industrial Educational Committee, and other organizations. In 1917 he was appointed a member of the mission sent to Russia by the United States. His home is in Quincy, Mass.

Richard H. Long of Framingham, Mass., who is stumping Massachusetts for the Democratic nomination for the governorship, and who charges the Republican Party with an entire lack of sympathy with the progressive policies of President Wilson, is a large shoe manufacturer and retailer. He was prominent in the fight against the United Shoe Machinery Company which, in 1899, had become a dominating factor in the shoe machinery business. He began his career as a shoemaker in South Weymouth, working at the bench, in the shop of his father, John Long, until 1891. He later took over his father's business. Mr. Long has been continually a Democrat, supporting Mr. Bryan in 1896. He was a leader in the Woodrow Wilson campaign in Massachusetts in 1912. He ran unsuccessfully against John W. Weeks for Congress in 1912, and the following year was defeated by Edward P. Barry for Lieutenant Governor. In 1917 he financed the gubernatorial campaign of Frederick W. Mansfield, whom he is now opposing, for the Democratic nomination. Mr. Long aided in securing the confirmation of Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court. He has urged Congress to place the support of the war upon the wealthy. He advocates public ownership and child labor legislation.

Joseph Strauss, sharing with two other distinguished officers of the United States Navy, honors bestowed with the approval of King George, having been made an honorary Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, has become almost as well known in the United States as an inventor, explorer and author of technical treatises, as he is known as a commander and tactician. He was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1885, and became a rear admiral in 1918. From 1897 to 1899 he was engaged in making a hydrographical survey on the east and west coasts of the United States and in Alaska. After three years spent in cruising, he entered the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, where he remained three years. In 1895 he invented the superposed turret system of mounting

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guns on battleships, and later cruised in South American waters until 1900, meanwhile having engaged in the blockade of the Cuban coast. He has written widely, his subjects being ordnance and ballistics.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Sankey, who has been appointed by the British Home Secretary a member of the committee for the review of internment exemption, has been a judge of the King's Bench division since 1914. He was educated at Lancing College and Jesus College, Oxford, being called to the bar in 1892 and, a few years later, becoming K. C. He comes of a Welsh family and for several years officiated as Chancellor of the Diocese of Llandaff. Mr. Justice Sankey, or Sir John Sankey, as he is otherwise known, was knighted in 1914 and created a knight of the Grand Cross Order of the British Empire three years later.

CALL ISSUED FOR SHIPBUILDING LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"We have a specific request from one of the largest shipbuilding corporations in Newark for 300 riveters, 300 heaters and 300 holdovers," announced Lewis T. Bryant, federal director of employment in New Jersey, recently, speaking of the urgent and immediate need for obtaining labor for the building of ships.

"The federal government has sent us several telegrams urging us to use our utmost efforts in procuring this help. Structural iron riveters will receive instruction in flush riveting. They will also take operatives who have had experience in the operation of an air gun, and place them in training. The wages will be on the schedule provided by the Federal Standardization Board."

DISLOYALTY BRINGS TERM IN PRISON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A sentence to serve 18 months at Ft. Leavenworth penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$3000 was given to John C. Seebach, a wealthy miller of Red Wing, Minn., found guilty on three counts of attempting to cause insubordination in the military forces, in federal district court here. He told a drafted man that the American Army should be sunk 20,000 at a time in the Atlantic, and that the government could not compel drafted men to serve abroad.

SURPLUS WATER IN DESERT AREAS

Outflow From Roosevelt Reservoir in Arizona to Be Used in Lower Arid Sections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Too much water in the very heart of the great American desert is a condition with which the city of Phoenix and a portion of the surrounding country is faced. Because of the plentiful supply of irrigation water from the great Roosevelt Reservoir, and because the land is so nearly flat that there is little drainage, the water level is steadily rising.

In places the water is within two feet of the surface, so close, in fact, as to seriously interfere at places with proper tilling of the soil. This condition prevails on a part of the acreage used by the Government Indian School.

In the city of Phoenix cellars are affected and one of the daily papers has recently been forced to spend several thousand dollars in moving its big presses and building waterproof pits.

Engineers who have been studying the problem say that the surplus water can be turned to excellent account. Large pumps are to be installed to raise the water and carry it into laterals, whence it will be again used to irrigate the arid acres, so that in the end the water level will not only be lowered, but several thousand additional acres will be brought under cultivation.

The Water Users Association will bear the brunt of the expense, but the Commission of the city of Phoenix has authorized the calling of a bond election to help. Forty pumping stations will be installed at first, at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000.

GEORGIA LIBRARY EXTENSION MEASURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Georgia House Appropriations Committee has unanimously recommended the passage of a bill urged by the State Library Commission for an appropriation of \$5000. The bill provides for a trained organizer, at a salary of \$1200, to promote the establishment of libraries in cities and towns that are able to maintain them, and to establish traveling libraries for rural communities and places too small to support libraries.

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Ration Elements Sufficient for 21,000,000 Men Sent Abroad Mostly to the Allies, During Year Ending April 1, 1918

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Shipments of food from the United States to other countries, principally those allied with the United States in the war, from April 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918, were sufficient to ration completely more than 21,000,000 men with an excess of protein and fat, according to tables compiled by the United States Food Administration. The tables show that the total exports of the United States to its allies in Europe have decreased slightly since the entrance of the United States into the war, while the exports of foodstuffs have increased 200 per cent for the year ending April 1, 1918. They amounted to 15,000,000,000 pounds. The decrease last year in exports was due almost entirely to the short wheat crop, but wheat export to the Allies has been concentrated so that the United Kingdom, France and Italy received more than 74 per cent of the total wheat exports, whereas before the war they received slightly more than 35 per cent.

Some of the most striking instances of increase in the exports of foodstuffs from the United States to the Allies during the first year of the United States in the war, compared with the exports from the beginning of the war up to April, 1917, are these: Bread and biscuit, 1580.5 per cent; cornmeal, 1131.3 per cent; rice, 4822.1 per cent; wheat flour, 114.2 per cent; fresh fish, 2737.9 per cent, and dried, smoked and cured fish, 7993 per cent.

Many decreases, however, are shown, among them being: Wheat, 55.9 per cent; fresh pork, 69.1 per cent; pickled pork, 76.6 per cent; cheese, 35.5 per cent; refined sugar, 44.3 per cent, and onions, 96.5 per cent.

General deductions from the long list of commodities are these: During the first year of the United States in the war the total exports to the allied nations were 600,000,000 pounds less than the average for the preceding years of the war. The percentage figures show, however, that this was a decrease of only 3.95 per cent. The figures for wheat show the one really large decrease. The decrease in wheat exports, in figures, amounted to 68,000,000 bushels.

The percentage of total exports of wheat and wheat flour to the Allies has been steadily increasing, however, for during the first year of the United States in the war, these exports amounted to 154,000,000 bushels, of which the Allies received 144,000,000 bushels, or about 75 per cent of the entire wheat exports. In the month of April, 1918, the United Kingdom, France and Italy received more than 90 per cent of all the wheat exported. The average rate of exports of protein and carbohydrates to the Allies has increased approximately 350 per cent since the entrance of the United States into the war, while the total exports of fat have increased nearly 200 per cent.

It is shown that before the war exports to the Allies were sufficient to ration 6,000,000 men per year with a considerable excess of protein and fat. Since the beginning of the war, and until the United States entered it, exports averaged enough to support more than 22,000,000 men per year, and during the first year of the United States in the war, its exports were sufficient to feed more than 21,000,000 men with a very large excess of protein and fat. The standard ration expressed in terms of per man per year is equivalent to: Protein, 56.2 pounds; fat, 36.2 pounds; carbohydrates, 450.6 pounds.

Storage Stocks Less
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Twenty-eight million pounds of foodstuffs were in cold storage warehouses in June, or 3,400,000 less than in June of 1917, according to reports to the Massachusetts Department of Health. The storage of meat shows an increase, but butter, eggs and fish were on the decrease, the amount of butter especially being considerably below last year's record. The supply of eggs this June was about the same as a year ago.

GERMAN PRESS, BEER AND HEARST UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Resolutions denouncing the boycott on German-language newspapers and magazines as "unfair and unjust," and pledging the opposition of St. Louis labor to national and state prohibition, have been adopted by the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union. The attacks on W. R. Hearst and his newspapers for alleged disloyal statements were characterized as "unwarranted." President Joseph E. Woracek asked every member to write his congressman urging untiring opposition to any measure that will bring prohibition. Criticism of the government order denying coal to breweries was made by many delegates.

OLD HOME WEEKS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H.—The New Hampshire Old Home Week Association believes that its annual home-coming celebrations should not be suspended on account of the war, but on the other hand, should be observed with more appropriateness than ever this year. Henry H. Metcalf, president of

the organization, informs the people of the State that many towns have already planned their Old Home days and that all others should do so at once. This year is the twentieth in which Old Home Week has been celebrated.

The town of Acworth will celebrate its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary on Aug. 21, Hennessey on Aug. 19, and Sunapee on Aug. 20. Other towns to have special celebrations are Bow, Boscawen, Freedom, Grafton, Gilmanston, Lempsford, Londonderry, Marlborough, Middleton, Nelson, Monro, Peterborough, Pembroke, Sandwich, Swansey, Richmond, Sutton, Westmoreland and Wilmot.

GRAHAM AND ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR STOCK

BOSTON, Mass.—The following statement regarding the use of graham and entire wheat flour has just been issued by Food Administrator Henry B. Endicott:

"Although white wheat flour is more urgently needed for export to the soldiers and Allies this month than ever before, graham and entire wheat flour are unusually abundant in Massachusetts just now. The food situation, therefore, requires that until about the middle of August our people should use more graham and whole wheat flour in bread, with a correspondingly less amount of white wheat flour. It is true that graham is entirely a wheat product, composed of three-quarters white flour and one-quarter bran and middlings, so that we are just as desirous of having less graham sent from the mills as of having less white flour. Considerable stocks of graham are here, however, not available for export, and a larger use of them with the 75 per cent of white flour they contain, will enable us to draw less white flour from the mills, so that more can be shipped abroad. By the middle of August the present graham stocks should be well consumed, and thereafter there will be no saving in eating graham over other victory bread.

"Housewives are required to buy substitutes along with graham flour, but less than with white—three pounds of substitutes with five pounds of graham. Many people find that a small amount of graham in a cereal bread improves the flavor, and the price of graham flour is somewhat lower than white flour. People who are accustomed to buying baker's bread will help us and the cause of food conservation, if, until the middle of August, they will buy more graham and whole wheat bread."

SASKATCHEWAN BY-ELECTION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—By the return of the straight Liberal candidate for the provincial constituency of Saltcoats an indication is afforded of the feelings of the people of the constituency in connection with racial issues. The constituency has a large number of foreign-born residents who in the dominion election were not able to use their franchise by virtue of the provisions of the War Times Election Act. In the provincial election they were able to vote and in the foreign districts strongly supported the straight Liberal candidate who is an Icelandic by birth. The opposition candidate ran as an Independent Liberal and was supported in the English-speaking polls where the grain growers were strong.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—The policy of placing returned soldiers in privately owned workshops and commercial establishments for training is proving an unqualified success in Saskatchewan and the results obtained have more than justified the experiment, according to F. M. Riches, head of the Invalid Soldiers Commission. Without exception, every man in this province so trained has obtained a position with the firm he trained with and at satisfactory pay. Many returned men are now taking their training courses with private firms under the supervision of the vocational training officer and inspectors.

VETERAN ASKS INCREASE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—James W. Sample, for 52 years a teacher in the public schools, has served notice on the district Board of Education at Alderson that he declines to teach longer for a salary of \$40 a month—a salary \$4 in excess of that received for his first work in the schoolroom at the close of the Civil War. Mr. Sample is one of many teachers who decline to teach at present salaries. The State Department of Schools will ask the Legislature to provide for better compensation.

CAPE BRETON FISHERIES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

SYDNEY, Cape Breton—United States mackerel sailors are reported to have made large catches off the Cape Breton coast this season. The catch as a whole has been about up to the average, but the seiners have done far better than the shore fishermen whose hauls have been smaller than usual. Prices are expected to rule somewhat higher this year than ordinarily, but a good deal of the Cape Breton catch has yet to be put on the market.

CHRISTMAS GIVING RULING
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Further explaining the purpose of its resolution of June 24 calling upon the people of the country to go to Christmas giving, the Council of National Defense has issued a statement setting forth the saving in labor, materials and transportation facilities which probably would be effected by an observance of the underlying thought of its resolution.

SCHOOLS PLANNED FOR MEN AT FRONT

F. E. Spaulding of Cleveland to Direct Educational Work in France—Preparations Made for Demobilization Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
CLEVELAND, O.—Frederick E. Spaulding, superintendent of the Cleveland public schools, who came here a year ago to direct these institutions, has been granted a year's leave of absence in order that he may proceed to France, there to organize and put in operation what is believed to be a great educational undertaking.

Mr. Spaulding, with a corps of assistants including Prof. John Erskine of Columbia University, who is already in France, will organize, among the United States troops, public schools which will undertake to teach the American soldiers not only how to be better soldiers, but methods of efficiency designed to aid them individually when they return to civil life and take up the duties they will be called upon to perform after peace has been declared.

To a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Spaulding recently said:

"The work that I expect to leave Cleveland to perform in France, for the educational improvement of the American troops, who will undoubtedly be compelled to remain in France for a considerable period after the work of demobilization is begun, is being undertaken at the request of Prof. Anthony Stokes Phelps, secretary of Yale University, a member of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., and of the American University Union.

"Two distinct objectives are before us in this work. The first is to provide some form of education for members of the American army when they are not actively engaged in warfare, but during the period of hostilities. The purpose of this is to make them more efficient in carrying on the war. It consists of instruction in the French language, the teaching of a vast number of illiterates some of the rudiments of public school education, and giving to all grades of soldiers a better idea of the American and allied ideals, of just what the American people believe and what their allies believe the object of the present war is, as contrasted with the German ideas of what they are fighting for.

"Everybody now recognizes the fact that these men are going to fight better the more they know about the things they are fighting for. This improvement in morale is now regarded and recognized as a most important course in military training. If we can give to these young men one or two hours a day instructions for a period of only two weeks or months, along these lines, we believe that it will greatly improve their fighting efficiency.

"The second part of the program has to do with the instruction to be given during that period of demobilization which will follow the successful conclusion of the war, and which will continue for a long period before the millions of recruits who are now being rushed so rapidly to France, can be more leisurely returned to America. These troops are now buoyed up by the thought and motive of winning the war, but when that motive has been achieved, unless we can supply them with another motive equally important, great demoralization is likely to ensue.

"The motive which it is intended to supply these men is that of an efficient return to civil life, and the inculcation of the desire in them to return to America as thoroughly fitted for the duties that will devolve upon them at home, as they were for those which devolved upon them during the war. Here is a great body of men taken from every class of American citizenship, from 21 to 31, who, when they come back to America, are going to be the real workers in American life. To bring these men home prepared to do the work that will be expected of them in the most successful manner, will be the object of this educational program.

"In order to accomplish this, it is proposed to take from the ranks of the men over there the university and collegiate and high school students, and use them for instructors among their less favored comrades. The same will apply to the vast army of skilled mechanics now embodied in the American army in France. They are all capable of teaching others as well as being taught themselves. Then too we hope to see these men when the country is ready for their return, not being dumped upon the American shore in an indiscriminate, haphazard fashion, but being returned according to their vocation and according to the need in America for men qualified to do the particular work most desired.

"You see, we cannot wait until after the war to do this, but must start now, and prepare the schools that will be able to teach these men the things we want to teach them, and make them first efficient soldiers, and after that efficient American citizens."

ROCK ISLAND COUNCIL AND WAR FUND ISSUE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—By unanimous vote the Rock Island County branch of the State Council of Defense has rejected the proposal to institute a "loyalty pledge" card campaign in this county.

The plan was suggested to follow the Mercer County card system by which canvassers listed every man and woman, asking their signatures to

a stereotyped form and procuring statistics of the amount of their subscriptions to various war funds and Liberty bond campaigns. Whenever any new "drives" are launched in that county, an executive committee fixes the subscriptions to be paid by individuals.

The Rock Island County membership refused to consider the plan. G. A. Stephens, chairman of the county branch, invited expression from the members, and the sentiment was summed up in the words of one of the rural committee members who said that "any man or woman, no matter what his sentiment, would object to signing his name to a 'pledge of allegiance' and then forgetting about it. Otherwise the plan is not satisfactory. We have never had trouble raising our quotas, and people who do not subscribe to one war fund give to another. Some of our people desire to give their money to the Red Cross or the Y. M. C. A. instead of any other fund. We let the people of various denominations asking for campaigns see that their funds are raised the best they can."

LITTLE STORIES OF PROFITEERING

From many sources reports are reaching The Christian Science Monitor office that prices charged to retail purchasers of the necessities of life are unfair or excessive in comparison with the conditions announced by public officials and agents as being now in effect. As a possible aid in correcting what is wrong, The Christian Science Monitor is printing brief statements, experiences, or incidents showing the actual situation from the point of view of the consumer.

Evidence that many of the increases in the prices of foodstuffs are unwarranted, and that the argument that war conditions are responsible for the higher charges is not based on fact, would seem to be furnished by some phases of the situation in Los Angeles, Cal., as related in a recent issue of the Los Angeles Record.

If there is any one place in the United States where it might reasonably be expected that certain fruits and vegetables would be furnished the consumer at prices somewhere near the cost of production—because of their plentifulness and the absence of transportation difficulties and heavy distribution charges—it is Los Angeles. It is the center of the orange-producing country and large vegetable-growing areas, and the climate is especially favorable to production.

These advantages appear to make little difference, so far as the consumer is concerned. "Vegetables," said the Record, "are joining the other aristocrats of the breakfast table, butter and eggs, in prices." A year ago, it continues, the housewife could buy three bunches of carrots, beets or lettuce for a nickel, or any other assortment on the same basis. Then the garden stuff was crisp, well-flavored and delicious. Today it is of inferior quality, and the buyer gets but one bunch for a nickel.

The article goes on: "A short 12 months ago husky men would sell you a big pail of oranges for a dime. Now it isn't being done. Scrubby fruit that isn't worth eating costs from 20 cents a dozen up—with the accent on the up."

"We note the Orange County crop will be worth \$12,000,000 this year. From what we've been paying for an occasional orange, this is a low estimate."

"It always struck us as remarkable that the city where products grow or are manufactured never gets the benefits of saving on freight. The best oranges ought to retail in Los Angeles for not more than 25 cents a dozen. Walnuts should be had for 10 cents a pound. Potatoes should sell for just half, because they are produced right in our back yards."

"We don't care much for the war alibi, either."

"The butcher at the corner told us the packer said war was to blame for what we are paying for meat."

"The clothier related to us the wail of the manufacturer, who chanted the same song."

And still, notwithstanding, says the Record, we learn that 250 per cent was the packers' profits, while some of the clothing firms garnered in as much as 1150 per cent on their investments.

"There's something radically wrong," it adds, "not only with the meats and metals, but the vegetables, too."

"We've boasted lots of times that this is one of the few cities in the United States where the cost of living has remained something like reasonable."

"But, after due meditation, deliberation and conversation with the peddler who blames the grower, and the grower who blames the war, he has to pay, we are convinced that this situation, like the climate, is changing."

A woman who had been having her filter refilled with charcoal for 10 cents was charged 25 cents by the same firm that had formerly done it for 10 cents. Asked why the price had been increased 150 per cent, she was told that these are war times and that people must expect to pay war prices.

FODDER SUPPLY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—To somewhat relieve the scarcity of feed and fodder in Canada, arrangements have been made by the Canada Food Board, by which the United States Food Administration will supply this country with 15,000 tons of linseed oil cake and meal. Distribution to dealers will be looked after by the Canada Food Board.

MR. GOMPERS AND SOCIAL INSURANCE

American Labor Federation President, When Asked for His Opinion, Does Not Consider It Expedient to Discuss Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When the subject of compulsory health insurance was brought up for consideration at the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, considerable opposition developed and those who favored forcing this system upon the man with a small income, with conditions attached regarding which he had no voice or choice, found that they could not count upon the support of Samuel Gompers, president of the federation.

Although, however, Mr. Gompers has been thus understood to be opposed to social insurance, he is not saying anything at the present time because a report was made to the convention referring the matter to the executive committee and authorizing it to appoint a special committee to investigate the subject of health insurance in its hearings. That committee has not yet been appointed, but as the executive committee meets this week, it will probably be named at that time. Pending its action, Mr. Gompers does not consider it expedient to discuss the matter.

The convention report put the delegates on record as favoring preventive, rather than remedial, measures for the welfare of workingmen. The text of the resolution that was passed at the recent meeting of the American Federation of Labor reads as follows:

Resolution No. 101.—By Delegates John F. Stevens, of the Boston (Mass.) Central Labor Union; P. Harry Jennings, of the Massachusetts State Branch; Martin T. Joyce, of the United Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

Whereas, During the past few years great efforts have been made to obtain the approval and support of organized labor to a scheme for Social Health Insurance, promoted by persons and organizations who have no affiliation with the labor movement; and

Whereas, Owing to the intensive and costly campaign which the promoters of this scheme have carried on during the past two years, at one time seeking to have this legislation adopted in 28 different states, suspicion has been aroused that this scheme is supported by those who, for years, have sought to disrupt and retard the cause of the workers; and

Whereas, The executive council in their report, submitted to this convention, have pointed out the necessity for investigating this matter; and

Whereas, We believe that the best interests of the trade union movement demands that an immediate investigation be made of the subject in order that the workers may be authoritatively advised of the benefits or dangers of this scheme and the advisability of supporting or rejecting it; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the executive council are hereby instructed to make an immediate investigation of this question, and to point out its dangers or benefits, with their recommendations thereon, as soon as possible; and the executive council are further instructed to ascertain, if possible, what are the financial resources of the persons and organizations promoting this scheme, and what relation they may have with those interests who are opposed to the best interests of the labor movement; and, be it further

Resolved, That the report of the executive council on this subject, and their recommendations thereon, be printed in the American Federationist when completed.

The text of the resolution that was read at the same meeting was as follows:

Resolution No. 135.—Introduced by Benjamin Schlesinger, J. Heller, I. Feinberg, Max Gorenstein, Mollie Friedman and Alfred LaPorta, delegates of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Whereas, The workers are the creative forces of wealth of the nation and contribute toward its industrial growth and development; and

Whereas, In the absence of proper provisions for caring for the physically incapacitated workers, these in very large numbers yearly become public charges; and

Whereas, It is generally recognized that it is the supreme duty of the nation to maintain and uplift the physical and economic standards of its citizens and to care for such of its workers as become physically unable to earn a livelihood; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Convention of the American Federation of Labor declares itself in favor of the adoption by the government of a comprehensive national system of social insurance, and instructs its executive council to take all such steps as lie within its power to hasten the adoption of this measure.

The executive committee of the American Federation of Labor meets in Atlantic City Tuesday and will probably be in session for the remainder of the week. The members are: President, Samuel Gompers; secretary, Frank Morrison; treasurer, John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill.; fifth vice-president, H. P. Perham, Star Building, St. Louis, Mo.; sixth vice-president, Frank Duffy, Carpenter Building, Indianapolis, Ind.; seventh vice-president, William Green, Indianapolis, Ind.; eighth vice-president, W. D. Mahon, Detroit, Mich.

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ton, D. C.; third vice-president, Joseph P. Valentine, Cincinnati, O.; fourth vice-president, John R. Alpine, Chicago, Ill.

ENTERS ARMY INSTEAD OF JAIL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Michael J. Parker of Quincy, Mass., charged with violation of the laws governing the use of automobiles, has gone to Camp Devens at Ayer, Mass., where he has been voluntarily inducted into the national army. He was charged with operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, and the court gave him a sentence of one month, but he appealed to the court to allow him to enter military service as his name is on the draft list. He went before the exemption board, waived a claim that had previously been made for exemption, was examined, passed and returned to court, after which he started for camp.

SIMMONS COLLEGE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—"The methods of interesting the children in school in the War Savings Stamp campaign," will be the subject of a talk at Simmons College today by C. T. C. Whitcomb, representing the Massachusetts War Savings Committee. The summer school continues for two more weeks, and new courses in library work and methods of teaching commercial subjects are beginning now.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

WAR CONDITIONS
AND BOOKMAKING

The publishing of books is a business peculiar to itself. The relations which exist between the publisher and the author are so intangible, the value of each manuscript so speculative, the life of even the most successful volume so limited, and the buying-public so fickle, that the customs which ordinarily obtain in the everyday routine of a business house cannot possibly be applied to the publishing office.

On account of these conditions, which are incidental to the business itself, the new elements which have entered into books and bookmaking because of the war have been even more serious than to those businesses which are wholly commercial. First, a changed market has to be considered and extended to, and, with books, experimenting is expensive; the knowledge of what the public wants is gained from failures rather than by advance analysis. For instance, as a result of the war, the demand for fiction in the United States has fallen off; poetry is read more than ever before, biography and religion are more popular—but the book of the hour is still the war book. How long this will last is the problem; the change will be discovered by having the latest war books by authors who have been born of the war, fall flat when their publishers confidently expected an enthusiastic audience.

The manufacturing problem is even more serious. The cost of paper since the war began has more than doubled, and at times there has been difficulty in securing it at any price; labor cost has increased over 50 per cent; binding materials have doubled. To meet this increased cost, the publishers have raised the retail prices about 25 cents a copy when, to be consistent, the increase should be not less than 80 cents. To be in keeping with what every other line of business has done, the \$1.25 volume of 1914 should sell today at \$2 a copy.

The reason this full advance has not been made is not because the profit in books warrants the publisher in assuming more than his share of the increased cost; it is because he stands in fear of his fickle buying public. He tries to offset each increase by curtailing in some degree the cost which previously he considered essential. First of all, he accepts fewer volumes from unknown authors, refusing to take the chance on many manuscripts which previously he would have published; fewer books now contain illustrations, which perhaps is not an unmixed misfortune; the quality of workmanship in the manufacture of his volume is noticeably inferior; lighter weight paper with corresponding reduction in bulk is employed; and the binding materials are reduced in quality. Still, with all this, he cannot keep his cost down to equal the proportion of his slight retail advance.

The publisher's third problem deals with the future: will the United States Government classify book manufacturing and publishing as non-essential industries? This is a question which must be settled soon, for coal and labor are necessary elements in both. The manufacture of books requires technical knowledge, and trained workmen who are called to the colors or to munition or ship-building plants cannot be replaced in a moment. The overhead expense of the bookmaking plant is too great to permit a curtailing of output.

In considering the classification, the government will have a difficult situation to face. Are school books less essential than the popular magazines? Is it not important to give the public something to read besides war news? Where is the line to be drawn?

IN LITERARY

LATITUDES

The celebration of events, or even of occasions which can scarcely be dignified with the term, by public dinners is a peculiarly British institution which has its amusing as well as, perhaps, its vulgar side. It has long since been discovered as a successful method of playing upon the weaknesses of human nature for the purpose of securing financial support for charitable bodies, as it gives a pleasing publicity to those who like their left hand to be intimately acquainted with the beneficent and unselfish actions of their altera manus, or right hand. If this form of celebration has not found similar favor throughout the rest of Europe, the commemoration of anniversaries, and more especially of regiments, finds favor in the sight of most, if not all, nations. The marking out of time has always presented peculiar attractions to humanity, and, but for the strength of this attraction, we should not have brought our methods of recording time to such a pitch of perfection, and perhaps we should have been deprived of the pleasures we derive from commemorations.

The public function held at Haverthill in 1915 was such a local affair that it seems only natural the Brontë Society should desire to present to the outer world a more permanent record of Charlotte Brontë than any local celebration could provide. Here the appreciations and articles incorporated in "Charlotte Brontë: A Centenary Memorial" (Fisher Unwin, 8s.6d. net). The interest which the reading public takes in anything connected with the Brontë family is evidenced by the call for a second impression of this work which has been added to the steadily increasing Brontë literature.

As to the essays in the memorial volume, each reader will have his predilections, but the writer has found Sir Sidney Lee's study of Charlotte Brontë in London—which is at the



From "Cape Cod, New and Old," by Agnes Edwards, Houghton Mifflin Company, publishers

On the Barnstable Marshes, drawing by Louis H. Ruy

same time an appreciation of her friend and publisher, George Smith—Mr. Edmund Gosse's brief word, Professor Vaughan's comparison of Charlotte and Emily Brontë, and Mr. Marion Spielmann's account of Charlotte in Brussels the most interesting. Every author is more or less influenced by his surroundings, but few more so than Charlotte Brontë and Fanny Burney, and it would be difficult to name any author who, under the guise of fiction, has given to the world her own autobiography so fully and unreservedly as has Charlotte Brontë.

What Sir Sidney Lee has called the "gray paths of the novelist's domestic distresses" is clearly traceable in her works, and the absence of sense of humor in the austere Joan of Arc, as Thackeray dubbed her, is as distinctly traceable to the narrowness of her surroundings amidst the bleak York-shire moors. It was inevitable that a mass of biographical and critical literature would grow around a character of such abiding interest, and those who are unable to undertake independent research are only too glad to take advantage of others' explorations; as, in the case with most of us, we cannot see face to face anyone whose writings interest us, a good deal of pleasure can be gleaned from a second-hand acquaintanceship, and the story of the revelation to the world of Charlotte Brontë's genius bears repetition, especially when told as Sir Sidney Lee tells it. Both he and Mr. Spielmann recall vividly the impression made upon her by her first and subsequent visits to London, described by her in "The Professor" and in still greater detail in "Villette." The contrast between "the spirit of this great London" and that of her native village opened out to her a vista of possibilities which could not present themselves in the narrow circle of Haworth. The contrast appealed to Charlotte's serious and austere side rather than to such playful mood as her puritan nature would allow to have away.

Opinions will doubtless continue to differ as to how far the closeness with which she links herself to the fictitious personages in her stories proves limitation in her imaginative inventiveness, but whatever view her critics may take of her powers of invention, they cannot deny the skill with which she employed the material which presented itself to her. She chose her own pathway in the matter of writing, and followed the law of her own genius, and even if she may appear to some to be lacking in wideness of observation, the restless and vehement strength of her imagination must ever appeal to the imagination of her readers.

Can an author be too original? That is a question which has sometimes exercised critics, although it would seem rather fatuous to waste time and paper over the discussion. When the critics have been successful in discovering a standard to which to refer their judgment, the question will no longer present itself for discussion. Whatever definite laws may be agreed upon as to the essential unities which should be maintained, originality would be in a perilous condition if it is to be axiomatic that an author must necessarily model his productions upon the work of some predecessor, for it is obviously certain that the critics' agreement upon the model to be chosen will differ. Whatever mistakes an author may make through following his own literary inclinations, so long as they are sincere he is impelled by an honesty of purpose which is more likely to bring the reward of success than will trespassing into fields that belong to another. As Professor Vaughan remarks, "Even the mistakes of a great writer often throw an instructive light upon its genius," and if Charlotte Brontë committed mistakes from limitation of inventive power, she made them, as Professor Vaughan considers, because "her observation was too much at the mercy of . . . her antipathies." She found it well-nigh impossible in fact to restrain her personal feelings.

The first account of the life and career of General Foch to appear in English has been issued by Houghton Mifflin Company of Boston.

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"Cape Cod, New and Old," By Agnes Edwards, Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, \$2.00 net.

Cape Codders are born, not made. That Miss Edwards, who speaks of them and their wind-swept, wave-washed country with such keen understanding and quick sympathy is, herself, one of the elect, is evident. Yet long familiarity with Cape customs and scenery has not dulled her perception of the quaint and picturesque features that distinguish the small peninsula and make of it a country within a country.

To those familiar with the primacy of the Cape towns and the ways of their inhabitants, Miss Edwards' sensitive interpretation of their own impressions will give much pleasure; to those to whom Cape Cod is but a name, if a proud and honorable one in the annals of American history, Miss Edwards' lively pages will serve as a letter of introduction to the charm, now wild, now homely, of the Cape landscape, to the Uncle Simons, the Aunt Lizzies and Cousin Abbies, those thrifty, honest intelligent folk "whose humor is as sharp and dry as the sands on which they live." Louis H. Ruy's drawings are a tasteful accompaniment and an interesting embellishment to Miss Edwards' text.

LITERARY NOTES

In their list of forthcoming publications Messrs. Harrap of London announce "The History of Aryan Rule in India," a rather lengthy volume by E. B. Havell.

Longmans Green & Co. are issuing for the Manchester University Press the first volume of a series projected some time ago illustrating various aspects of Fourteenth Century history. George Unwin, professor of economic history in the University of Manchester, is the editor of this preliminary volume, which is entitled "Finance and Trade Under Edward III," and he contributes several chapters to the work. Among them, "The Estate of Merchants, 1355-1365," "Social Evolution in Medieval London," and "London Tradesmen and Their Creditors."

The amateur English gardener will find some useful and practical hints, clearly given, as to procuring a profitable return from his vegetable garden, in "The Garden: How to Make It Pay," by H. H. Thomas, editor of The Gardener. Mr. Thomas gives his information as to how to grow both vegetables and fruit, and in a lesser degree flowers, in well-titled soil, in a manner sufficiently simple to enable the most uninitiated to understand his directions. He avoids the pitfall of so many exponents, the assumption of a knowledge upon the part of his readers which there is no ground for assuming. For convenience of reference he describes the garden work appropriate to each month in the year, and he confines his attention to the fruits, vegetables, and flowers which are the most profitable to grow. Thus in January he considers plans for placing the various crops to be grown, showing how potato "sets" should be arranged and kept, gives hints as to the digging that has to be done, how to obtain early sea-kale, how to make fruit trees prolific, and how to prune wall and standard fruit trees. Again you can learn what seeds are best sown in each month, how to sow them, what are the best fruit trees to plant with a view to a profitable crop, etc. This unpretentious little book is admirably compiled and its usefulness is increased by the inclusion of some wood cuts and an index. Messrs. Cassell are the publishers.

The first account of the life and career of General Foch to appear in English has been issued by Houghton Mifflin Company of Boston.

LABOR'S AIM STATED
BY MR. HENDERSON

"The Aims of Labor." By the Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P., Secretary of the British Labor Party. New York: E. W. Huebsch, 50 cents.

Mr. Arthur Henderson has said much in a small compass. His little book does not extend to 100 pages, and yet he has managed in his concise, earnest style to present a picture of the aims of British labor, which, however one may be, at times, inclined to disagree with his conclusions, affords abundant and welcome food for reflection.

Mr. Henderson, as might be expected, takes a broad outlook. In spite of the way in which internationalism has been discredited by the events of the last four years, he boldly reaffirms his acceptance of the idea, frees it from those accumulations which never belonged to it, and insists that, although as an organized movement internationalism may have temporarily broken down, "the spirit of internationalism, the consciousness of the solidarity of peoples, the democratic vision which overlooks the artificial frontiers which keep the peoples apart, will grow stronger the longer the war continues." Taking this as a postulate, and its consummation a development to be furthered by all means possible, Mr. Henderson goes on to insist, not that the social order is changing, but that it has changed. "We are beginning dimly to see," he says frankly, "that the old order of society has dissolved."

Having said so much in the first chapter, Mr. Henderson proceeds in those that follow to show how the Labor Party, by the process of reconstruction and by the process of enlarging its borders and its visions is to meet the problems which must inevitably arise on the conclusion of the war. "We are casting the net wide," he says, "because we realize that real political democracy cannot be organized on the basis of class interest. It is for this new, all-embracing Labor Party, that Mr. Henderson enunciates the aims for social betterment which in his opinion must be held in view. Most of the aims are old demands, demands which have been repeated again and again in the past, and they may be summed up in his own words, 'a series of national minima to protect the people's standard of life.' Some of them, however, are new enough when viewed in the light of practical politics. And no one can accuse Mr. Henderson of lack of directness when he declares: 'We shall strenuously resist every proposal to hand back to private capitalists the great industries and services that have come under government control during the war.'"

Mr. Henderson, however, is not in doubt for a moment as to the immediate aim of all parties. "The world," he says, "must be completely and finally rid of aggressive militarism. The old costly and oppressive burden of armaments must be thrown off." And to achieve this result he lends whole-hearted support to what he calls "the only one proposition which can be regarded as practical and concrete, and which contains the essence of real statesmanship," and that is the proposal to form a League of Nations. He sees clearly enough, however, that such a league must be something very much more than a strained realization of a theory. "The spirit of the nation partners," he says, "must be behind such a league, and their moral support must be supplemented by a joint organized power—military, economic, and commercial—capable of enforcing the decisions of the league on any recalcitrant member, and of defending any member which may be attacked by a non-adhering nation that may refuse to refer the dispute between them for settlement by pacific means." For the achievement of this purpose he finally and decisively dismisses the idea of an "economic boycott" after the war. Such a system, he insists, would simply perpetuate the very evils which the League of Nations set out to obviate.

This is perhaps the central point of Mr. Henderson's thesis, namely, that, however it is accomplished, these social evils must be done away with. In his chapter on "Revolutionary Compromise," he seeks to show that whilst revolution is alien to the British character, nevertheless, that "by peaceable means or by direct assault, society is going to be brought under democratic control." In this connection he points out that never before have such vast numbers of the population been skilled in the use of arms, "disciplined, inured to danger and accustomed to act under orders. We may be warned," he says, "by a perception of these facts that if barricades are, indeed, likely to be erected in our streets, they will be manned by men who have learned how to fight, and not by ill-disciplined mobs."

Mr. Henderson, however, hastens to show that labor has no such violent methods in view. "Labor," he says, "desires to make a swift and smooth transition to the new order, working along constitutional lines, not seeking to introduce innovations for the sake of novelty, but solely for the purpose of promoting political and social liberty and putting an end to oligarchical class rule by another."

So, in the chapters on "Freedom" and that on "Victory," both of which contain sentiments at once lofty and practical, Mr. Henderson develops his point, finally summing up the matter in his final chapter entitled "The Spirit of Democracy." With all his Socialism he insists urgently upon the rights of the individual. "The society of nations," he says, "is founded on the comity of individuals . . . the expression of the national will represents the greatest common measure of the views of the constituent individuals in the aggregate."

The aims of labor, according to Mr. Henderson, are indeed lofty aims, and in him they have found an able expo-

nent. With urgent insistence he looks for success where it alone is to be found. Organization, legislation, political activity of all kinds are well in their way, but Mr. Henderson is never betrayed into believing that any one or all of these, divorced from the spirit of true democracy, will ever effect anything in and of themselves. "Democracy," he says at the end of his little book, "will be effective in proportion to the intensity of its spiritual and moral faith; and the power of democracy as a whole will be measured by the loyalty of the individual to principle and by his belief in the moral power of right as against wrong."

LANDOR'S INFLUENCE
UPON SWINBURNE

"Swinburne and Landor. A Study of Their Spiritual Relationship and Its Effect on Swinburne's Moral and Poetic Development." By W. Brooks Drayton Henderson. Macmillan & Co., London, 8s. 6d. net.

When Carlyle wrote of Walter Savage Landor "The judgment he gives about anything is more apt to be wrong than right. He is not an original man; in most cases one but sighs over the spectacle of commonplaces torn to rags," he was expressing an extreme opinion which finds little support amongst unbiased judges. If there was one factor which differentiated Landor from his contemporaries, or even from his predecessors and successors in the world of letters, it was his independence of thought which made for marked originality. In the vehemence of his thought he was not a detached spectator, and if the pursuit of his ideals without reference to others was at one and the same time a source of weakness as well as of strength, it added to rather than weakened his originality.

Like some other striking figures in English literature his qualities as a writer were not such as to secure for him widespread popularity; yet they won the admiration of Southey and Shelley and Lamb and De Quincey, and later the Brownings and Swinburne. Mr. Henderson in his essay attempts to trace Landor's influence upon "Swinburne's development in some relationship to those aspects of thought or artistic expression or political affairs that most attracted him." In his "Song for the Centenary of Walter Savage Landor" Swinburne paid his homage to

the Olympian Sire
Whom I too loved and worshipped,

for the gift to him of a certain knowledge about existence which was a source of profound inspiration to him. When Swinburne admired he admired without stint, and it would be easy to read too much into the apparent effect of Landor's, or Mazzini's, inspiration in their different directions upon Swinburne's moral and poetic development. But Mr. Henderson, holding that Landor and Swinburne were temperamentally alike, and, loving the same things, found comradeship in common moral and political doctrines, admits that "between two such men obviously it is not possible to prove much interchange of thought." And so he realizes that Swinburne was stimulated rather than molded by the hero to whom he paid such homage, attracted as he was by the majestic independence of thought and beauty of expression which were beyond the appreciation of all but the few.

That Swinburne learned from Landor some of his hatred for oppression is certain; his impetuosity and readiness to defy an authority which he despised were a ready ground for the seed which his hero had sown. The sketches which Mr. Henderson gives of the personal characteristics of the two reveal more than a fancied connection between them, a connection the strands of which were tightened by their respective love for children and hatred of oppression, not to mention other impulses.

Swinburne himself confesses to "the inexplicable pleasure" which Landor's poems had given him, and confirmations of Landor's inspiration are to be found in "The Queen Mother," from which Mr. Henderson adduces instances which show sympathy with Landor in his attack upon religious abuses. Swinburne's admiration is to be found in the prelude to "Songs Before Sunrise," in "Studies in Song," in "Thalassius," in "Songs of the Spring-tides," and in "A Channel Passage and Other Poems." Although, as Mr. Henderson admits, other forces than mere allegiance to Landor are to be discovered swaying Swinburne, in the last-quoted poem Landor is paramount.

But for convincing evidence in favor of his argument Mr. Henderson relies upon "Thalassius." To Landor, he maintains, is traceable here a new note of moral aspiration, changing "his agnosticism into a positive faith."

"Thalassius" is "true autobiography," which "described a relationship between Landor and Swinburne, involving a spiritual fatherhood on the one hand and a spiritual sonship on the other." The faith also in the nobility of manhood to be found in "Atalanta" is faith in "the sort of manhood exemplified by Landor." And in "Atalanta" Mr. Henderson perceives a drama which, dedicated to Landor, "seems to have arisen from a passage in the 'Hellenics' or in the Greek and Roman conversations." But, if there are similarities which may justify Mr. Henderson's view of "Atalanta in Calydon's" origin, there are several points of divergence, for, as he admits, "Landor believes in life; 'Atalanta in Calydon' is oppressed by life's bitterness, and gloom pervades, lightened only by the love of liberty which was such a strong bond of affinity between them." "Love of liberty; desire to maintain or establish it which held as anathema the doctrine of non-intervention between state and state; love of Greece and love of Italy, these

things then came to Swinburne direct from Landor," writes Mr. Henderson in his very thoughtful chapter upon "Songs Before Sunrise." Mr. Henderson does not ignore what Swinburne inherited from Shelley, Byron, Hugo, or Mazzini, whose idea of liberty was a nobler one even than Landor's, but Swinburne's chief impulse is in his view traceable to Landor.

We may dissent from some of his conclusions and feel that he is prone to attribute to one source only what may be traceable to several, but there can be no two opinions as to the soundness of his critical judgment or as to the ability with which he states his case in a volume which is a highly useful contribution to the literature on Swinburne.

THE BRITISH FLEET
IN THE GREAT WAR

"The British Fleet in the Great War." By Archibald Hurd. London: Constable & Co., Ltd. 7s. 6d. net.

Although it is not yet the moment to relate fully or even in due perspective the story of the part played by the British navy in the great war, there is sufficient material upon which to base an instructive study of its influence upon the course of events, and for this purpose Mr. Hurd is equipped with ample credentials. It seems impossible to lay too much stress upon the necessity of realizing to the full the importance of the axiom mentioned by Lord Kitchener in the statement upon imperial defense which he prepared for the Commonwealth Government and which Mr. Hurd repeats, that "the Empire's existence depends primarily upon the maintenance of adequate and efficient naval forces." Fortunately for Great Britain and her allies, the British Government perceived the importance of this axiom, and the naval mobilization at the close of July, 1914, found the British navy prepared for the first move in the contest and in a position to force the German fleet behind the shelter of its ports and mine fields. The offensive which the Germans had hoped to initiate was secured by the British at the outset and it has not only preserved the initiative in their hands, it has, without any decisive naval battle, enabled the British fleet to drive off the seas nearly 6,000,000 gross tons of German shipping, extinguished Germany's overseas trade, and secured for the Allies communication with the world's markets "despite the havoc which enemy submarines have wrought."

A brief survey of the naval situation since August, 1914, leads Mr. Hurd to the conclusion that the submarine piracy is practically an admission by Germany "of defeat on the sea, wrung from a country desperate in the knowledge of her increasing weakness owing to the economic pressure exercised on her vast population." In a chapter upon "The Foundations of Victory," he recalls the spasmodic manner in which the British fleet was alternately let down and expanded in fits of panic legislation, and shows how the reduction of the navy during the years following the Crimean War bolstered the Germans up with the hope that the mastery of the seas was their inevitable heritage. But the scale was turned in Great Britain's favor by the adoption of the superdreadnaught policy, yet, in view of past events, Mr. Hurd seems justified in his doubts as to whether the public appreciates even today the significance of sea-power, which remains essential to Great Britain notwithstanding the importance of the aeroplane.

He emphasizes the fact that "the British Army is, and must always be, the extension of invincible sea-power," and shows how powerless a large army would have been but for the existence of an all-powerful navy, which does away with the peril of invasion, and yet how paradoxically "we become, in virtue of our position as the predominant naval power, one of the greatest military powers."

It is such conditions as exist at sea today which will make Germany strive to bring into being the conception of the "freedom of the seas" expounded by Dornburg and Bethmann-Hollweg, and Mr. Hurd will have done useful service if his instructive volume opens the eyes of the British people to the result of adopting this conception in practice. But it is surprising to find a writer of such experience asking such a futile question as what would Nelson have done had he been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet in 1914, and devoting a long chapter to its consideration.

A LITTLE JOURNEY
THROUGH LAPLAND

"Through Lapland With Skis and Reindeer." By Frank Hedges Butler. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, \$1 net.

Mr. Butler, who braved the terrors of Arctic winters in quest of his material, adds an interesting volume to the small shelf in the world's library set aside for Lapland.

Mr. Butler's book is most comprehensive. In addition to the personal observations he made on his adventurous journey through the snow and ice he gives an enlightening historical sketch and extracts from the best-known previous writers on the subject. To those dreaming of a vacation spent in skimming over frozen wastes behind feet of reindeer, Mr. Butler's volume can be recommended as a perfect handbook on routes and traveling conditions in Lapland and of the customs and traditions of the inhabitants. The book is profusely illustrated, for the most part from photographs by the author, while a few illustrations after old engravings delight the reader with their quaint naïveté.

MR. DE LA MARE'S
BOOK OF POEMS

"Motley, and Other Poems." By Walter de la Mare. London: Constable & Co., 3s. 6d. net.

In an essay on poetry, Mr. Drinkwater has spoken of "the innumerable adventures that are in every wind and bough and footstep, for those who walk life's highway with eyes alert, imagination kindled." To Mr. de la Mare the earth is a vast treasure house of such adventures, greeting him at every step, finding him always joyously equipped for the encounter, whether in valley or on hilltop, where shines.

The little moon that April brings,
More lovely shade than light,
That, settling, silvers lonely hills
Upon the verge of night—
or where,

clear waters coursed,
Which willow branches, lapsing low,
Breaking their crystal gilding forced
To sing as they did flow.

It is because of the intensity of the poet's vision, the result of his own vivid experience as he travels along the road, eyes and thoughts busy with the beauty, the pathos, the humor, and the folly about him, that the reader finds his own sympathies stirred, his own desires awakened to participation in adventures at once so attractive, so sincere, fraught with so much grace and loveliness.

It has been said that poets must be divided into two classes, those whose chief object it is to sing a song and those whose primary aim it is to paint a picture. It were difficult to decide to which of these the author of this slender book of verse belongs; to give him to the one would seem in each case to be seriously robbing the other. Yet perhaps of the two, the music is the dominant partner, since it claims, long after the subject of any particular poem may be forgotten, an illusive but determined memory in the background of our thought. On the other hand though the color of the picture be softened by the delicate silver light of the moon rather than intensified by the golden brilliance of the sun, and though the outline be often scarce defined, the artist is in no way neglected for the musician; the adventure in all its interest, its virility, its conviction, never unsubstantial nor remote, is at no time dependent upon, nor indeed apparently greatly concerned with—such is the poet's art—the charm and beauty of its dress.

The special merit of these poems, their penetration, their sincerity, the ease which sacrifices nothing to conformity, the sanity of the writer's outlook expressed in such lines as the following, steadily characteristic of his work, Where blooms the flower when her petals fade,
Where sleepeth echo by earth's music made,
Where all things transient to the changeless win
There waits the peace thy spirit dwelleth in.

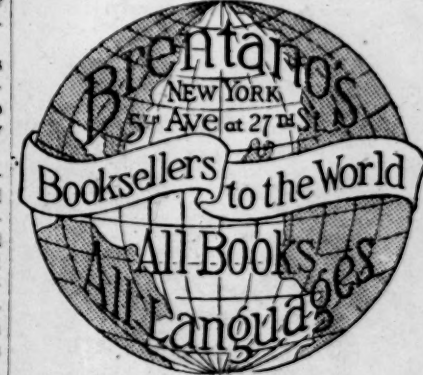
must be apparent to every thoughtful poet lover. The temptation to quote, in special recognition, from these poems will constantly assail the reviewer as he is struck by some passage which causes him intense delight, but his work will have been sufficiently done if he has persuaded his readers to possess the book for himself, that he may wander at leisure in a garden, minute, yet packed with so much that is rare and lovely.

A GERMAN AVIATOR'S TALE

"The Red Battle Flyer." By Capt. Manfred von Richthofen. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co., \$1.25 net.

Usually people are fond of logic because by means of it they can prove anything. But with the devotee of kultur illogic works just as well. General von Hoppner, chief of the German Flying Service, said that the English show by their fighting spirit that they are of German blood. By adopting such mildly imbecile methods of reasoning it would be easy enough to prove that von Richthofen was not a German merely because he conducted himself as "an officer and a gentleman." However, it is scarcely worth while. A chivalrous German is, alas, a rare phenomenon and the Allied flyers were only too content to meet in Richthofen a foe worthy of them, both in skill and morale.

His little book is vastly amusing, and where it discloses some of the famous flyer's battle methods should be of considerable value to other airmen. People interested in such things will consider the diary of this lad—a most pleasant, common-or-garden variety of lad, such as colleges the world over turn out scores of each year—a curious document on the complex psychology of a born soldier. Richthofen himself, where he sharply discriminates between a "soldier" and a "butcher," unconsciously arraigns his own countrymen mercilessly. The book is full of such naïve but significant slips of the pen.



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THE HOME FORUM

Peace

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRIST JESUS, in his wonderful talk with his disciples as recorded in the fourth chapter of John, declared, "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you." In our day, when humanity desires peace, and a peace that is a lasting one, above all things, it would seem necessary for us to understand more clearly what the peace is which Jesus described as "my peace." To most of us, regarding Christ Jesus' life as one of constant struggle against the world's hatred of Truth, it does not seem possible that he should have had a great deal of peace, and yet we find him promising his disciples his peace as a great gift and as something much to be desired. It is evident, however, that this peace was not what the world generally regards as peace.

What, then, is this peace which Jesus promised to mankind? Christian Science teaches that this peace is the peace which comes from an absolute, demonstrable knowledge of God as divine Principle, Life, Truth, and Love, and from the use of this knowledge in human experience to overcome evil of every kind, sin, disease, death, and all that is unlike God.

Until the coming of Christ Jesus, humanity had regarded the pains and so-called pleasures of mortal existence as a reality. It had therefore looked upon them as either originating in God or as permitted by Him. God it had regarded as a God of war and of pestilence, as a God who sent or permitted earthquakes, tempests, and famines. To humanity, therefore, such conditions as disease, calamity, war, had seemed to be a natural part of existence, which God might control if He were willing to do so. They therefore appealed to Him to deliver them from these conditions and of course as they did not know what His will was they were neither surprised nor dismayed if these appeals for help, or their prayers, were not answered.

It is true that before the time of Christ Jesus many spiritually minded individuals had perceived the hopelessness of such a position and had risen to a higher understanding of God. Also in such cases these people had been enabled to deliver themselves and others from the pains and the false pleasures of mortality, and in a measure to attain that peace of which Jesus spoke as "my peace." What they were trying to bring to humanity was what Jesus described when he said "God is a Spirit; and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." Mary Baker Eddy, the

Discoverer of Christian Science, has in our age not only declared this same thing fully, but she has also established as a practical and scientific fact that God is divine Principle which must be understood and demonstrated.

Suppose then that a man begins to perceive, even in a small degree, that God is divine Principle, Love, which can be understood and demonstrated, how would he use this understanding practically in his daily life? As soon as one admits that God is divine Principle he must at that moment also admit that God, or divine Principle, could not possibly create, produce, or permit something unlike Himself, any more than the rule of mathematics could create, produce, or permit the mistake that two and two is five or any other mistake. He must therefore recognize that divine Principle, God, could only have created an existence that partakes of the nature of Life, of Truth, and of Love. Such a beginner will then admit, basing his conclusions on divine reason and spiritual understanding, and not on the testimony of his physical senses, that mortal existence, with all its calamities and with its supposed pleasures which always end in pain, is not the creation or the expression of the divine Principle, God. Immediately he has arrived at this point, the beginner in Christian Science will have begun to experience the "peace of God" for he will have begun to come out of that which deprived him of peace, that is, out of the belief that

mortal existence, with all its troubles, is a reality.

Surely humanity has begun to realize that its so-called material healing laws do not free from disease, but that they have bound mortals with a long list of incurable diseases! Surely it has realized that its methods of obtaining peace have not delivered it from war. How can humanity hope to be free from sin, from disease, from war, and from all that is unlike the peace of God, if it believes that God creates or permits such things? As a man understands God's true nature as divine Principle and also understands that divine Principle must create and maintain, in eternal perfection, a creation which is His true likeness, this man will be attaining in his own experience the peace of God which the correct understanding of God has given him. This peace will be with him no matter through what painful human experience he may seem to pass. If sin or sickness seeks to overwhelm him, if his duty takes him into the trenches where shot and shell would exterminate him, yet if he will maintain his eternal perfection as God's expression, he will find peace and unfailing protection, for understanding will deliver him from all that is not of God. This man will then know with the certainty of Science that his prayers must be answered and thus will be enabled to say with the Psalmist, "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil:

for thou art with me." "Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life."

Mrs. Eddy says, "If sin, sickness, and death were understood as nothingness, they would disappear. As vapor melts before the sun, so evil would vanish before the reality of good. One must hide the other. How important, then, to choose good as the reality! Man is tributary to God, Spirit, and to nothing else. God's being is infinity, freedom, harmony, and boundless bliss. 'Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty.' Like the archpriests of yore, man is free to enter into the holiest.—the realm of God." (Science and Health, pp. 480, 481.)

Sunset By the Sea

The glassy ocean hushed forgets to roar.
But trembling murmurs on the sandy shore;
And lo! his surface lovely to behold!
Gleams in the west, a sea of living gold.
—William Falconer.

Dublin and Dublin Bay

"Dublin looks eastward upon the sea—a shallow sea, blue like all the seas of Ireland, yet not with the deep blue-green of the Atlantic; pale rather, and sparkling in its lighter toned expanses, easily passing into grays and silvers." The mountains which border it, facing the sun of morning, tend to the same lovely faintness, seen through a transverse mist of sunlight; but they are more beautiful still when shadow deepens them into the full purples and greens and browns of evening." Stephen Gwynn writes in "The Fair Hills of Ireland."

"This mountain mass, which makes up the whole County of Wicklow, is the southern boundary of Dublin; and a low spur of rock, thrust eastward from the hills into the sea and continued across a deep narrow sound by the rocky island of Dalkey, makes the southern arm of the bay. Dunleary (known as Kingstown since the day when George IV landed here 'in the promise and bloom of threescore') to visit the land which he loved—as his bride" offers its deep water harbor on the inner edge of this promontory; and from that point a circling sweep of low featureless shore curves northward for a matter of fourteen miles, till it meets the narrow sandy neck of the Howth peninsula. Howth itself is a landmark of extraordinary interest. All to the west of Dublin, and all to the north, is a plain stretching away westward almost dead level to the Shannon, and north with very slight undulations to the Carlingford range of hills. But here, on the northern limit of the bay, is flung down this detached block of mountain, for cliff and rock and heather and bold outline can make a mountain. Howth surely is one, though barely half a thousand feet in height; and, rising abruptly from sea and plain, it dominates the whole landscape.

"Thus it happens that the citizens of Dublin have within easy command a greater variety of beautiful country than is known to me near any other town. Inland, even if the broad pastures fill us with regret for a vanished population . . . yet there is the Liffey, a river of beauty incredible to those who see only the foul ditch with its paltry flow of water between the quays. Northward, Howth is easily reached; and from it you look across the bay to Dublin, sheltered under the rounded bulk of mountains, to the south of which there springs from off their long slopes the lovely line of those Wicklow Hills, in English speech called The Sugar Loaves, but in Irish, Sileve Cualann. From greater

peak to lesser peak you follow these delicate shapes, profiled against the sky, till the long serrated mass of Bray Head, dropping steeply down into the sea, carries the eye to a conclusion so perfect that, like some Italian landscapes it suggests the thought of a deliberate artist.

"Even by night, when the hills are hidden, all the shore facing Dublin enjoys a noble spectacle in the long curving line of lights—a sweep of twelve miles—which fringes the dim water. But for the beauty of all beauties near Dublin, I would bring any lover of landscape—by choice, on a clear day after rain, while clouds and their shadows drifted from west to east over a sunlit plain—up to those mountains which give a romantic vista to every southward-leading street in the city. Even in winter it is glorious to see from there how

"The sounding city, rich and warm, Smolders and glitters in the plain." But in summer, or still better, in spring, is the time to view central Ireland spread out immeasurably in green fields, with little wooded eminences conspicuous here and there among them. And on a lucky day, beyond that glittering plain, whose greenness in the far distance seems to grow translucent, you shall see sixty miles away on the northern horizon the exquisite outline of the Mourne Mountains defined in purest blue, from Slieve Gullion, standing inland and apart, to where Slieve Donard plunges his roots into the sea."

Song of the Summer Winds

Up the dale and down the bourne,
O'er the meadow swift we fly,
Now we sing, and now we mourn,
Now we whistle, now we sigh.

By the grassy-fringed river,
Thro' the murmuring reeds we sweep,
Mid the lily leaves we quiver,
To their very hearts we creep.

Through the blooming groves we rustle,
Kissing every bud we pass,
As we did it in the bustle,
Scarcely knowing how it was.

Down the glen, across the mountain,
O'er the yellow heath to roam,
Whirling round about the fountain
Till its little breakers foam.

Bending down the weeping willows
While our vesper hymn we sigh;
Then into our rosy pillows
On our weary wings we lie.

—George Darley.

Dostoevski's Dialogue

"If in the literature of all ages and nations we wished to find the artist most contrary to Tolstoy we should have to point to Dostoevski." Dmitri Merejkowski writes in "Tolstoy as Man and Artist." "I say contrary, but not remote, not alien; for often they come in contact, like extremes that meet."

"In accordance with the predominance of heroic struggle the principal works of Dostoevski are in reality not novels, nor epics, but tragedies. 'Peace and War' and 'Anna Karénina,' on the other hand, are really novels, original epics. Here, as we have seen, the artistic center of gravity is not in the dialogue between the characters, but in the telling of the story; not in what they say, but in what is said of them; not in what we hear with our ears, but in what we see with our eyes.

"With Dostoevski, on the contrary, the narrative portion is secondary and subservient to the construction of the whole work. And this is apparent at the first glance; the story, written always in one and the same hasty, sometimes clearly neglected language, is now wearisomely drawn out and involved, heaped with details; now too concise and compact. The story is not quite a text, but as it were, small writing in brackets, notes on the drama, explaining the time and place of the action, the events that have gone before, the surroundings

and exterior of the characters: It is the setting up of the scenery, the indispensable theatrical paraphernalia—when the characters come on and begin to speak then at length the piece begins. . . . In Dostoevski's dialogue is concentrated all the artistic power of his delineation. It is in the dialogue that all is revealed and unveiled. There is not in all contemporary literature a writer equal to him for mastery of dialogue.

"Levine uses just the same language as Pierre Bezukhov or Prince Andrei, Vronski or Pozdnyshev; Anna Karénina the same phrases as Dolly, Kitty, or Natasha. If we did not know who was talking, we should not be able to distinguish one person from another by the language, the sound of the voice, as it were, with our eyes shut. True, there is in Tolstoy a difference between the language of the common folk and the gentry, but this is not external or personal, but merely internal and according to class. In its essence the language of all the characters in Tolstoy is the same, or all but the same; it is colloquial parlance, as it were the sound of the voice of Leo himself, whether in gentleman's or peasant's dress."

"In Dostoevski it is impossible not to recognize the personage speaking, at once, at the first words uttered. . . . In this way Dostoevski has no need to describe the appearance of his characters, for by their peculiar

The Woodcarvers of Amiens Cathedral

"Whatever you wish to see, or are forced to leave unseen, at Amiens, if the overwhelming responsibilities of your existence, and the inevitable necessities of precipitate locomotion in their fulfillment, have left you so much as one quarter of an hour—not out of breath—for the contemplation of the capital of Picardy, give it wholly to the cathedral choir." Ruskin says in "The Bible of Amiens." "Aisles and porches, lancet windows and roses, you can see elsewhere as well as here—but such carpenter's work, you cannot. It is late—fully developed flamboyant just past the fifteenth century—and has some Flemish stolidity mixed with the playing French fire of it; but wood-carving was the Picard's joy from his youth up, and so far as I know, there is nothing else so beautiful cut out of the goodly trees of the world."

"Sweet and young-grained wood it is: oak, trained and chosen for such work, sound now as four hundred years since. Under the carver's hand it seems to cut like clay, to fold like silk, to grow like living branches, to leap like living flame. Canopy crowning canopy, pinnacle piercing pinnacle—it shoots and wreathes itself into an enchanted glade, inextricable, imperishable, fuller of leafage than any forest, and fuller of story than any book."

Ruskin then gives a translation out of "the excellent description of the 'Stalles et les Clôtures du Chœur' of the Cathedral of Amiens, by MM. les Chanoines Jourdain et Duval."

"Arnold Boulton, master-joiner (menuisier) at Amiens, solicited the enterprise, and obtained it in the first months of the year 1508. A contract was drawn and an agreement made with him for the construction of one hundred and twenty stalls with his

new drama has so thoughtlessly abrogated, under the influence of Shakespeare, and by so doing undermined at the root the tragic action. It is the law of the three unities, time, place, and action, which gives, in my opinion, such incomparable power, as against anything in modern poetry, to the creations of the Greek drama."

"In the works of Tolstoy there always, sooner or later, comes a moment when the reader finally forgets the main action of the story and the fate of the principal characters. . . . We are ready to wait, and have our attention distracted as much as the author likes."

In contrast to this, Mr. Merejkowski takes Raskolnikov's career. "Here there cannot, should not be, and really is not, anything collateral, or extraneous, arresting or diverting the attention from the main action. The events follow one another ever more and more rapidly, chase one another ever more unrestrainedly, crowd together, are heaped on each other, but in reality subordinated to the main single object, and are crammed in the greatest possible number into the least possible space of time. If Dostoevski has any rivals they are not of the present day, but in ancient literature the creators of Orestes and Edipus; I mean in this art of gradual tension, accumulation, increase, and alarming concentration of dramatic action."

The Gentle Mazzini

"The gentleness of Mazzini was the greatest I have ever known; and it had this peculiar charm, that it was not acquired, nor the result of self-control, but was entirely natural and part of himself. To any one who knew him, the popular idea of the sanguinary conspirator, the dark assassin, was simply absurd. He was the gentlest of human creatures, and the kindest." Mrs. Hamilton King writes in "Letters and Recollections of Mazzini." "The little birds, that flew about his room, nestled on his shoulder, and fed from his hand, were one proof of this, shut out as he was from the comfort of human relations. His love and tenderness to children were also touching and wonderful. He could be bitterly indignant against wrong, oppression, and cruelty; but his indignation itself, though fiery, had never anything violent or cruel. He could not be other than gentle in every action, word, and tone."

"The childlikeness of Mazzini," the writer continues, "is difficult to describe, and impossible to convey any idea of. But through all the storm and sorrow of his life there shone a

divine light of childhood. Anguish, care, and labor could not dim the essential simplicity, innocence, gaiety, and charm of nature, that made his the radiant presence of a child. Joy was his element, and he carried joy; although he himself was a martyr. . . . But this is a thing evanescent as a sunrise, existing only in the present, and impossible even to recall. Mazzini spoke and wrote English as fluently and habitually as an Englishman; but he had little quaint turns of speech, and delicate tricks of gesture which cannot be recollected or reproduced, but which gave to his habitual speech the naïveté of a little child. I remember once his saying to Madame Venturi, a propos of a chimney on fire, 'And then, my dear, there came to pass a sweep.' . . . But these trifles, delightful in themselves, were unthought of and beyond ingathering. All things sweet, and pure and lovely, were, as it were, native to him."

"A characteristic of Mazzini's, which was indeed the keynote of his life, was his utter generosity, self-denial, and self-sacrifice. This, in fine, was his life; it was no other.

His life was one whole and perfect sacrifice, and it is almost superfluous to recount the small things which came within my own cognizance."

"Again, a striking trait of Mazzini's was his humility, true and unfeigned. This does not mean that he was ignorant of his special gifts, which would have been foolishness; neither was he in the least inclined to doubt his own special mission and the truth of his fervid apostolate. To do otherwise would have been for him despair. But, personally, he was the most humble of men. He sought no distinctions, rather avoided them; in spite of grave differences of opinion and sentiment, he always put Garibaldi forward rather than himself, gave him the credit of much of his own work, and did much by suggestion to make Garibaldi the popular and national hero instead of himself, though he himself had always been the heart and the head behind Garibaldi. He very much disliked being styled 'Master,' as he was, by many of his followers. He always said that God was the only Master, and that each one should obey the voice of God alone."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Berners Bay, on Lynn Canal, Alaska

"The history of Alaska as a community begins on the day in 1897 when a steamer came into Seattle bringing miners and gold dust from the upper Yukon; but it has ceased to be a scattered set of placer camps, and is a territory of vast area and immense possibilities. . . . Picture a sea voyage of eleven hundred miles and back with scarce a disturbing billow; for between Seattle and Skagway there are only three points—the Straits of Fuca, Queen Charlotte Sound, and Dixon Entrance—where the Pacific swell ever reaches

the ship's course. . . . Never is one more grateful for sunshine and outlook for there is literally not a half-hour without something beautiful and striking in full view. The islands are indescribable in their variety and beauty, all the large ones heavily wooded, many of the little ones as fantastic as the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence. Specially beautiful are the trains of sunken peaks, which make sometimes a dozen islands of various sizes in a row a mile long. In several places, notably Seymour Narrows, Granville Channel, Wrangel Narrows and Pearl Straits, the chan-

nel is so narrow that you may toss a biscuit ashore on either side of the ship, yet so deep that a safe anchorage cannot be found. . . .

In broad snowfields, in enormous glaciers hanging high on the slopes of mountains, in lofty waterfalls, Alaska has enough material to make a dozen Switzerlands, and all this is combined with magnificent fjord scenery, which would stock up five Norway. Lynn Canal, by all accounts of those who have seen them both, far surpasses the famous Hardanger Fjord on the Norwegian coast. . . . To navigate that wonderful water is like

seeing the Himalayas from the deck of a Mississippi steamer.—Albert Bushnell Hart.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1918

EDITORIALS

Prayer and the Siren

WHEN the Senate of the United States passed the hasty resolution recommending the President to call upon the people to engage every day in prayer at noon, and coupled that request, in an ineradicable way, in the preamble of the resolution, with the word Angelus, it might have occurred to its members that the very idea of unity at which they were aiming was bound to be frustrated by the methods they had themselves employed. The people of the United States are, by an enormous majority, Protestant in their faith, and though a large body of these Protestants may not be inclined to trouble about the Angelus resolution, as it has come to be called, there is, on the other hand, a very large body to whom the recommendation must prove in the highest degree offensive. The objection to the use of the word Angelus is not, and cannot be made, an exhibition of religious intolerance. The United States is constitutionally a country of free religion, a country, that is to say, in which the utmost care has been taken to separate church and state. When, therefore, the name of one of the best known Roman Catholic orders of devotion is applied to the moment of prayer in which the entire body of the people is requested to engage, it must be obvious, either that the Senate passed this resolution without weighing what it was doing, or else that, by some means or another, it has voted upon the suggestion implanted, all unconsciously to it, in its mind.

Now in order that there may be no misapprehension at all as to the outcome of this resolution, it is only necessary to turn to the news columns of the press. Two Washington papers, to take an example absolutely at random, have already accepted the designation of the Angelus as may be seen by the following quotation from their columns:—"To bring about uniformity in the observance of the war Angelus, the citizens' Angelus committee will install a siren on the Evans Building, and at noon each day it will sound a signal for supplicating Almighty God to carry the allied arms to victory in the struggle for world liberty." The other paper picks up the word and uses it as follows:—"Regarding the siren and other affairs connected with the Angelus movement." If any human being imagines that it is possible to mentally accept an institution of the Roman Catholic or any other religion, to the extent of adopting its method and its name, and at the same time to dissociate himself from the atmosphere of thought attached to it, that person knows very little either of psychology or of history. Christmas Day, for instance, ought to be one of the most solemn of Christian festivals. It is, and it has always been, a day of excitement and of boisterous amusements, connected largely with the giving of presents and the dinner table. And this is simply because the Christian church, instead of satisfying itself with making the birthday of Jesus the Christ what it should have been, insisted on seizing on the old pagan festival of Yuletide, in an effort to attract the pagan to Christianity, by not interfering with his pleasures. The pagan, on his side, seems to have concluded that if he was permitted to retain all the atmosphere of Yuletide it would not make much difference to him if it was sometimes called Christmas and sometimes Yuletide, and Christmas or Yuletide, Christmas with the Yule log and the mighty eating and drinking of the Scandinavian gods, it has continued down to this day.

It cannot be pretended, of course, that the siren is the most musical way of summoning the world to prayer. It may be up-to-date, but it lacks something of the solemnity of the voice of the muezzin calling to the people in the streets below, that it is the hour of prayer. Brazen as was often the clang of the bell in the village steeple, there was always about it the charm of the recollection of the sound of the chimes floating over the fields. But the call of the muezzin and the clang of the village bell had a very practical purpose. They originated, and very often continued, in countries where clocks were few and watches were unknown. The countryside could not be in perpetual pursuit of the shadow on the sundial, even if there had always been a shadow on the sundial. And so the labor of the bellringer and the chant of the muezzin had a very practical purpose indeed, a purpose which, in civilized countries and in lands of watches, there is today no necessity for, and which finds a sorry substitute in the raucous scream of a siren. If the people of the United States cannot be trusted to remember to pray at a definite hour, their prayers will surely soon lack something of sincerity, even supposing they notice the siren when once they have got used to its scream.

What, however, they are far more likely to remember is the Angelus bell. The ringing of the Angelus has been imprinted in the minds of the educated and of the simple people of the world by a volume of poetry and of painting. Every person to whom art means anything at all knows Millet's marvelous picture of the two peasants bowing their uncovered heads, in the field, at the first note of the bell pealing from the church steeple in the distance. And any person who knows anything at all of mental effects must know the impression which will be instilled into the consciousness of thousands of people should the Angelus, the religious office of a particular church, become prevalent, unless the consciousness of the country rises intelligently to reject the idea and all that it suggests. One of these suggestions any person may find for himself already in the papers of today. In the columns of the Detroit Free Press the statement is being made that the bells are ringing in the Detroit belfries to remind the public of "President Wilson's request that every American citizen pray at noon each day for the success of American arms."

Now the President has made no such request, the only thing that could be tortured into such a request being a statement, in a letter from Mr. Tumulty to the

president of a California society, stating that the President considered the idea of daily prayer a praiseworthy enterprise. But there is in this nothing whatever to connect the President with the recommendation for the use of the Angelus, or indeed for prayer at the specific daily hour, which the Roman Catholic Church has named for the praying of the Angelus. Not only is there nothing to connect the President with the Angelus, but there is nothing in the proceedings of the Senate to justify the statement that the President made any recommendation. What actually took place was that the Senate made a recommendation to the President, which is quite another thing. Whether this recommendation will ever get any further, is also quite another thing, for it has yet to be concurred in by the House, and it is at least doubtful that the House, with all the warning it has had, will deliberately undertake to outrage the feelings of a vast body of the Protestants of the country by doing with its eyes open what the Senate did with its eyes shut.

The whole question of prayer by request, if it may be put that way without any offense, is a doubtful one. Prayer is either the natural effort of humanity to express itself, or it is nothing at all. Now all the requests and all the proclamations in the world cannot make a man pray one word, and if it merely causes him to indulge in vain repetitions, then its effect is worse than useless. In a tremendous crisis, such as that which is convulsing the world today, men are either praying without being asked to or their prayers are of little avail, but when it comes to praying at the call of a siren, it is doubtful if anything at all is being achieved. In any case, prayer is not a question of words, it is a question of a man's life. No number of words amount to anything at all if a man's life does not conform to his protestations. And if his life is in accordance with Principle, and so with the teachings of Christianity, there is no need whatever to remind him of the fact with the help of a siren.

The Alien Enemy Bill

IF THE war has taught one thing more than another it is, perhaps, the way in which what is called "public opinion" may be manufactured, and the wise statesman will, in these days, make it one of his first cares to discover how far any apparently widespread popular demand is really a popular demand, and, if so, how far it has any just basis in fact. Those who will study the history of the past few years will readily recall many tremendous popular demands which faded away over night, and which the public today is not particularly anxious to remember.

It is, however, impossible, at this date, to place in this category the question of the alien enemy. It is a question which is urgent alike in London and Washington, in Ottawa and in Melbourne, and the striking feature in regard to it everywhere is that the government authorities have always seemed to lag sadly behind the popular will in dealing with the subject. This has been most notably the case in the United Kingdom, where any tightening of the law in regard to the matter has generally been achieved as the result of a great deal of agitation.

The Alien Bill, which recently passed its third reading in the House of Commons, is a case in point. It has all the appearance of being drastic and rigorous, but a careful study such as that which men like Sir Edward Carson have bestowed upon it will at once reveal its many weaknesses. As Sir Edward Carson pointed out, the mere accident of being born in the country still renders a child a British subject, whilst naturalized aliens are still being employed in munition factories. Its most serious weakness, however, in the opinion of many, is the attitude of the authorities under the bill toward the employment of persons of enemy origin in government offices. To dismiss them all summarily, the Home Secretary declared in the course of his speech on the bill, would cause "very great injustice," and might not be in the public interest, because the dismissal of some of these men would mean a great public loss.

Now all such questions are, under the bill, to be referred to the new central committee which the government proposes to set up, and it is just here that frank comment may usefully be made on the question. Discussing the subject in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George very justly pointed out that what really mattered was that each proposal of the Home Secretary should be carried out "vigorously and rigorously." The committee is given a wide discretion, and much will depend, as far as the discharge of its functions are concerned, on the standard which it imposes upon itself. Germany by her own acts has forfeited the trust of humanity. Her citizens have proved, in countless different ways, that they are guided, at every turn, by the belief that the end always justifies the means, as far as Germany is concerned. And not only have her citizens shown themselves unswerving adherents to this doctrine, but naturalized and native-born citizens of other countries, if they are even remotely of German origin, have displayed an atavism which, three years ago, would have been unbelievable and unbelievable. The fact of the matter is that the doctrine which, despite all explanation, is summed up in the words "Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles," renders it impossible for those who adhere to it to be citizens of the world. The question before the members of the committee must, therefore, be, Can they, at this juncture in the world's struggle against this false teaching, afford to take any risks? Every one must wish to see enforced that absolute fairness which Mr. Lloyd George advocated in his speech in support of the measure, but it must be fairness all round, and to take any risk, no matter how slight, is not to deal with fairness with those who today are putting their all into this struggle on the side of right. The way of true justice will be just to the alien or citizen of German origin and to every one else, and it is for the committee to make sure that they find this way.

Water Power Conservation

THE old American phrase "from Maine to California," formerly much in vogue to describe a nationwide movement, might be applied with much directness

and force, today, to the drift of thought in the United States toward the prevention of floods and the harnessing of floodwaters, the conservation of water power, and the development of hydro-electricity for the transmission and distribution of heat, light, and power.

There is no danger that the coal supply of the United States will give out for centuries; there is, however, danger that, without waiting for even a quarter of one century to pass, and unless the people take possession of their own, coal production will be so controlled, and its distribution so manipulated, that, if industry and comfort are left to depend upon the mines, the great mass of the people will be compelled to pay enormously excessive toll to the interests. Government control of the railways, even though a war measure and temporary, is a step away from this menacing possibility; permanent public control of transportation would be another and a longer step, but public control of all the coal and oil lands would be a longer step still.

Yet, assuming that all the mines now in operation, and all the coal and oil fields still untouched and undeveloped, were to be brought under government control tomorrow, so that output, distribution, and cost might be regulated to public profit, a greater work would remain to be accomplished.

Some day, no doubt, coal will be used, at or near the places of its production, for the manufacture of gas which will be distributed by pipes to gasometers at convenient points, and from these distributed to local consumers; but even this time may be anticipated and discounted by the much more logical, cleaner, and cheaper system of generating hydro-electricity and distributing heat, light, and power for all purposes over all parts of the country.

This is no idle dream. In California, today, much the greater part of the power used is in the form of hydro-electric energy; that part generated by fuel being, according to information obtained from the Pacific Coast bureau of this newspaper, "in the nature of an emergency or supplementary service." California, therefore, has only an emergency or supplementary interest in coal. Many other states in the Union, in fact, a majority of them, are as well provided as California for the generation of hydro-electricity. There is no reason known to engineers, so far as they have expressed themselves, why any of the New England states, or any of the Middle Western states, should be more dependent on coal than are the Pacific states.

Power is within their grasp, and, with it, all the heat and light for which they can have industrial or domestic use. California has fought, and is still fighting, to conserve its water power, that it may eventually control the production and distribution of electric energy within its borders. It has fought harder and more persistently than many of its sister states, because the fuel problem has, in the past, been closer to it. But the fuel problem is coming closer and closer to all the states, and it is high time they were working toward the only permanent solution of it. The streams and rivers that, in most instances, are running idly to the seas, causing at times almost immeasurable damage, can be made to serve the people, if the people will only take measures in time to prevent them from falling into the possession of franchise-grabbing corporations that will make dividend paying rather than public service the primary consideration.

The Top of the Tram

THE "top of the tram," curiously enough, is wholly a European institution. Nowhere, apparently, has it an American equivalent. Though with every year the street cars of the American and Canadian cities become more crowded, and the jams at the starting points and terminals more congested, though the fares and running expenses follow an ascending scale, and the demands for increased accommodation become more insistent, the breezy "upper deck" that might help to solve the great passenger question by nearly doubling the accommodation of the street railways refuses to "catch on" in spite of its recognized utility in Europe. Why?

Time was, even in Europe, when the "two-decker" was a great novelty. In Berlin, the privilege of going on top was for long a blessed privilege of the superior male only. The Berliner decided that, while it was a very appropriate place for the male, it was emphatically no place for the female of the species. Accordingly Prussian blue laws were unearthed making the "top" taboo to her. But in London it was hailed as a social boon from the start. It brought relief from the inconveniences of the bus of the '80s and after. The early type of bus, familiar even to New Yorkers down to a few years ago, was a fearful and wonderful affair, the "outside" of which, affected mostly by the long-distance suburbanites and the athletically inclined, was rarely available to women, except the most "strong-minded." Climbing up from the back, by means of the perpendicular iron ladder, was a gymnastic performance unpleasantly reminiscent of the familiar "monkey on the stick," while a seat offered no guaranty of static ease. One was always disturbed by those unpleasant factors produced by the narrow spaces for passing, the lurches and jerks, and the sudden stoppings and startings of the vehicle, while to the unaccustomed "fare" the getting on was probably nothing compared with the getting off. The top step had to be negotiated backward while the bus was careering on its way, or threatening to make a sudden stop or start, or another passenger was thoughtlessly putting his foot on to your hand or your hat instead of on the iron rung.

But the tram changed all these disadvantages. It brought an element of safety in a twisted, comparatively wide staircase, a commodious and long knifeboard, and a smooth roadbed. And when, in time, the long bench disappeared, and in its place came the middle aisle with seats on either side, and the glassed-in sides for cold or stormy weather, the top of the tram became an ideal riding place. Best of all, woman found a safe and airy seat, easy of access and egress. But the top of the tram is primarily man's not woman's domain. By a tacit agreement, it has come to be recognized as the happy retreat of the small boy and the man with the bundles, the man with an "afternoon off" as well as the being in

a hurry. It harbors equally the fresh-air enthusiast and the holiday maker, the tourist and the country cousin, the workman with his tools and grime and the returning soldier with his implements of war, the stickler for comfort, and the great army of city employed moving to and from the labors of the day. Woman, leaving her prerogative, the comfortably cushioned interior, and ascending the broad, easy path to the roof seats, does so with the consciousness that she must take her surroundings without a protest. Perforce, she may have to touch elbows with the workman. It is a "world" where no courtesies are necessarily asked or given. To give a seat to a lady entails the peculiar condition that the man who does so yields his right to a place on the top of the tram. He may not linger. He may not, in apparent ignorance of rules, cling to the back rail of the car in the Micawber-like anticipation of a seat "turning up." No, he must descend in search of inside accommodation, or get off the car. All is democratic equality on the top of the tram, where there are no differences of sex, no strap-hangings, no crowdings, and where a measure of undisturbed comfort may be secured.

Notes and Comments

THE writer, in a Boston newspaper, who described a counter-attack of the Allies, "delivered at Mangin and De Goutte," must surely have been reading the famous criticism of Browning, by Thomas Carlyle. It was after Carlyle had read "Sordello" that he delivered himself of the truly Carlylean judgment, that he had read Mr. Browning's poem without discovering whether Sordello was a man, a house, or a horse.

THE German newspapers are telling their super-intelligent readers that, having stirred up the allied reserve to the point of resistance, the end sought by the latest drive on the Marne has been accomplished, and that therefore it is quite the proper thing for the armies of the Crown Prince to "retire" to secure lines, previously agreed upon. The saddest thing about this is that their super-intelligent readers will probably swallow it. This shows what kultur does for the mass.

THE story that Canada is not hospitable to American visitors persists. It is altogether without foundation. Even in the days when the United States was holding aloof from the great conflict into which Canada was throwing its all, visitors from the United States were courteously and graciously received in every part of the Dominion. All Canada desires to know is that the visitor is a genuine American citizen. Satisfied on that point, he can consider himself quite as much at home on the northern as on the southern side of the border. Canada must, necessarily, look out for the fraudulent American, as the United States looks out for the fraudulent Canadian. The "real articles," in both cases, are all right.

INTEREST promises to be transferred, before long, from the Marne and all the other rivers and valleys in France to the Rhine. Then Germany will begin to learn something about war, a subject concerning the details of which the vast majority of her people are now densely ignorant. Their enlightenment will be hardly less beneficial to Germany, in the long run, than to the rest of the world.

THE Apache scouts mentioned with credit by General Pershing because of their good work on the Marne are by no means green in the business. They are, to begin with, descendants of scouts who took part in the campaign against the famous Chief Geronimo, in which the present commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Force in France, as a second lieutenant, saw his first active service. In the second place, they received practical training in the hunt for Villa and the general chasing of Mexican guerillas in 1916. General Pershing, it is needless to say, does not permit his Apaches to descend to German methods of warfare.

HAVING been banished from the Prussian House of Lords, Prince Lichnowsky has gone to the land of freedom south of the Lake of Constance. He will be less lonely there than in Germany itself, having, no doubt, by this time joined the goodly company of such kindred spirits as Dr. Muehlon and the author of "J'Accuse." As, moreover, even the Minority Socialists of Germany, according to the Socialist Lensch in the Reichstag, have swallowed Pan-Germanism to the last drop, the only real hope for Germany apart from the forcible argument of the allied sword, is in this Tell-the-Truth-about-the-Fatherland minority in Switzerland.

A CORRESPONDENT of a New York paper raises the issue as to whether the epistolary phrases "Dear Sir," "Yours truly," and "Yours sincerely" are not forms for the continued use of which there are no longer adequate reasons. Who, however, will be bold enough to replace these archaic forms by what the correspondent suggests should be an expression of the writer's real feelings to one's correspondents? One may often chafe under the formalities and limitations of the superscriptions, but it is a curious fact that almost all European nations have adopted similar stereotyped expressions. Perhaps it is better that things are as they are. Whatever might be one's feelings toward the man who overcharged or maligned him, the substitution of such frank avowals as "You Villain" for "Dear Sir," in consonance, possibly, with one's feelings, might be attended with awkward consequences, to say the least.

ONE of the clauses of the Brest-Litovsk treaty, in so far as that treaty related to The Ukraine and the Central Powers, provided that, in return for the requisitions of grain which were imposed upon the new republic by Germany, Austro-German products in a proportionate amount were to be delivered to The Ukraine. Germany, through her ally, Austria, will fulfill her obligation. She is ready to dispatch to Southern Russia liquor to the value of many millions of kronen. It is a typically German method of keeping faith.